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HSUS NEWS

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

WINTER 1989

VOL. 34 NO. 1



Dissection in the Classroom

What the Jenifer Graham case means

For most high school students, dissection is a rite of passage. The prevailing attitude is that dissection separates those tough enough to slice up a dead animal from the squeamish "others" who will never have the right stuff to be scientists.

For most high school teachers, dissection is a tradition. When they were in high school, their teachers told them they must prove their interest in science with "hands-on" experience, and it is this tradition they pass down to the new generation of would-be scientists.

Into this established pattern has come a quiet, but insistent, generation of students who can not stomach what they see as institutionalized and ritualized death. Some plan to make a career in the sciences. Some are just passing through biology class on the way to graduation.

One student, just as insistent as the others, but who made a louder splash with her refusal to dissect, is Jenifer Graham of Victor Valley High School in California (see the interview on page 27). Her grade was lowered because she refused to dissect a frog in order to pass her biology class. She also objects to the entire system of frogs being captured or raised to become dissection specimens. Jenifer sought help from The Humane Society of the United States to plead her case in court. The judge recently offered a compromise that Jenifer found acceptable. Jenifer agreed to study frog anatomy using three-dimensional models, computer graphics, overlays, and other alternative methods. She'll be tested using a frog that has died of natural causes and that will be previously dissected by a teacher.

Aside from the practical problems with finding a frog that died naturally, the case highlights the whole issue that has been subtly growing in our educational system: does science education depend on dissection?

Science education involves critical thinking, creating and testing hypotheses, and collecting and analyzing data. Dissection requires merely manual dexterity and rote memorization of body parts.

In a sworn statement filed with the court in

Jenifer's case, Paul Hurd, professor emeritus of Stanford University, said, "With the development of modern teaching technology such as the manipulation of computer graphics to simulate frog dissection, actual dissection in the classroom has become old-fashioned and is not important in modern biology."

But do students need dissection to prepare them for the "real world" of science?

In another sworn statement, plastic surgeon Dr. Donald E. Doyle, who is affiliated with Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, among other hospitals, says he was required to dissect a lobster and a frog in college.

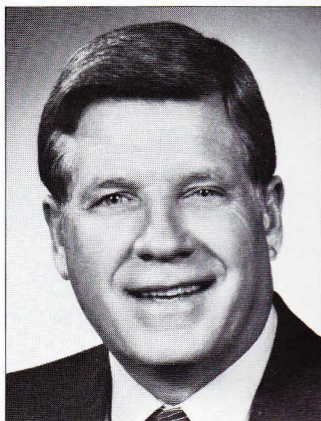
"None of what I was exposed to in the laboratory helped me understand any more fully the anatomy or physiology of the dissected creatures," Dr. Doyle said.

Teachers who are being forced to accommodate students' sensibilities are understandably anxious about any encroachment onto their curricula. If the students' rights must be considered in dissection, it allows the students to control their method of learning.

But, teachers must realize that it is natural for students to be uncomfortable with cutting open an animal and that discomfort has a moral foundation; students who are desensitized and demoralized by being forced to dissect have learned nothing but compliance.

The nation's largest biology textbook publishers, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, have revised their modern biology textbook to make frog dissection optional. In addition, the teachers' edition of the text says, "...We have chosen not to include dissections of animals such as earthworms, crayfish, starfish, and grasshoppers since for most students behavioral observations foster a greater respect for living organisms."

A greater respect for living organisms is, finally, what the Jenifer Graham case is all about. Teachers are learning that the old way is not necessarily the best, and the new generation of students is being taught that animals are not merely disposable commodities. ■



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John A. Hoyt

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Cover photo by
Terry Wild

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Olympic medalist Matt Biondi has joined The HSUS as chairman of its children's campaign to save the dolphins.

SWIM CHAMP HELPS DOLPHINS

Olympic swimming champion Matt Biondi, who says he perfected his swimming technique by swimming with dolphins, has joined The HSUS as chairman of our children's save-the-dolphin campaign.

Mr. Biondi, twenty-two, won seven Olympic medals—five of them gold—in eight grueling days during the summer games in Seoul, Korea, in September. He literally stopped his winning machine, however, when he received an emergency cable from The HSUS seeking his help during precarious last-minute negotiations on the Marine Mammal Protection Act re-authorization on Capitol Hill. From Seoul, Mr. Biondi cabled key legislators, asking them to enact the strongest possible protections for dolphins that drown in the tuna fishery and for all marine mammals.

"Perhaps in some way I owe my medals to the dolphins," he wrote the legislators. "In their trusting and playful way, they

taught me the subtleties of swimming technique. Now I owe the dolphins. I am asking the U.S. Senate, in its upcoming vote on the Marine Mammal Protection Act, to fully protect these intelligent, gentle, air-breathing mammals...."

As chairman of The HSUS children's dolphin campaign, Mr. Biondi will serve as a spokesman and role model for children involved in KIND Clubs throughout the country. Mr. Biondi, shown embracing a dolphin, will also be featured in a poster for children that will become available this spring.

The six-foot, six-inch swimmer became interested in dolphins and the marine environment during his training while swimming with wild dolphins off the Bahamian coast and in Florida.

"I have a true admiration for dolphins and am in awe of their physical talents," Mr. Biondi said. "Seeing them in the wild, I really learned a lot. I am envious of how they seem to live by a set of rules. What is that old saying—treat others as you would have them treat you?

That seems to be the way they do it, and I think that must be a nice way to live."

Mr. Biondi said he will never forget his personal experiences with dolphins. "With people and with dolphins, eye contact is the way of seeing inside someone. Dolphins definitely understand eye contact; there's an exchange that takes place. Something really extraordinary."

Mr. Biondi's plans for the future include working to protect the environment and its creatures. Short-term plans include representing The HSUS, the Special Olympics, and the U.S. Olympic Committee, and working with children. In February, he begins training for the national water polo team and hopes to play for the 1992 U.S. Olympic team.

The HSUS is working with another Olympic champion, Tracie Ruiz-Conforto, who is also interested in furthering protections for marine mammals. The world's foremost synchronized swimmer, Ms. Ruiz-Conforto has won a total of three Olympic medals dur-

ing the last two Olympic games.

FISH BOYCOTT HELPS WHALES

Jerricho, Inc., parent company of Long John Silver's, has responded to the HSUS-sponsored boycott of Icelandic fish products to protest Icelandic whaling and has cancelled a major Icelandic fish purchase. Jerricho invalidated part of a \$9 million contract to buy 5 million pounds of cod from a subsidiary of Iceland's Samband Corporation and has pledged not to buy the seafood until Iceland stops its so-called scientific whaling. Since 1987, Icelandic whalers have killed almost three hundred endangered fin and sei whales in defiance of an international ban (see the Fall 1988 *HSUS News*).

Other economic pressure has also been brought to bear on Iceland. In July, Burger King, another of the boycott's targets, cut its purchases of Icelandic fish by 20 percent, and the Wendy's chain announced it



Protests against Icelandic whaling helped persuade Jerricho, Inc., to cancel part of a contract to purchase fish from Iceland.

would increase its purchases of Canadian cod in place of some Icelandic fish. Last fall, the Boston City Council adopted a resolution to stop buying an estimated \$250,000 worth of Icelandic fish annually for the city's school lunch program. Next, a large German supermarket chain cancelled a contract to buy \$3 million worth of shrimp from the Iceland Waters Corporation, prompting an Icelandic parliament representative to introduce a resolution

calling on the Icelandic government to halt its research whaling. Action on the resolution is pending.

SCOUT EXERCISE PROTESTED

In October, HSUS President John A. Hoyt wrote to Ben Love, the chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, to protest a Boy Scout wilderness event that took place in Pennsylvania in which domes-

tic rabbits were beaten to death, then cooked and eaten as part of an exercise in survival skills. "...Activities such as torturing and killing rabbits instill a negative and exploitive view of nature and man's relationship to animals," wrote Mr. Hoyt. "Indeed, such demonstrably needless destruction of animals can only breed callousness and a lack of empathetic responses to all life." The Boy Scouts, in their response, agreed with Mr. Hoyt that the incident should

not have happened and called it a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence. They assured him that they would continue to do their best to teach acceptable values through scouting.

NEW VIDEOS

Two new videos, *Guide to Cat Behavior and Psychology* and *Guide to Dog Behavior and Psychology*, are now available from The HSUS. Each of these twenty-five minute video programs describes the body language, facial expressions, and communication of the named species. Also detailed are the emotional states and behavioral needs of these companion animals. The programs are produced and narrated by Dr. Michael W. Fox.

The videos are available on 1/2-inch VHS video format for \$20.00 each, postage paid. To order, send a check payable to The HSUS to The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037. Please specify which video you are ordering.

CASSETTES, ANYONE?

Three audiocassettes from the 1988 annual conference are now available. "Bioethics and the Golden Rule," the keynote address by Dr. Michael W. Fox; "Prisoners of Science: The Plight of Chimpanzees in Biomedical Research," by Dr. Jane Goodall; and "The Animal Welfare Act: Regulations and Reality" are \$8.00 each, postage paid. Order from John J. Dommers, The HSUS, New England Regional Office, P.O. Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423.

IN MEMORIAM

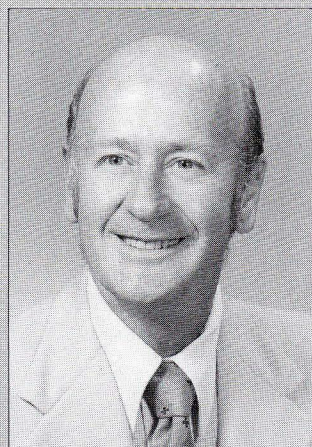
Bernard M. Weller

A long and fruitful career of rescuing animals from cruelty and prosecuting those responsible ended when Bernard M. Weller died on October 14, 1988.

Mr. Weller, fifty-six, was known throughout the humane movement for his field investigations, his hard work, and his dedication to helping all creatures, great and small. He was, in every sense, a protector of the weak, the abused, and the helpless, and his concern extended beyond animals to all of nature and humanity.

Employed by the HSUS California regional office in 1968, Mr. Weller quickly proved himself a tireless and effective investigator, traveling throughout the state to uncover cases of animal cruelty and abuse. As The HSUS expanded its field operations in the early 1970s, Mr. Weller assisted with the establishment of new regional offices in Fort Wayne, Ind., Corpus Christi, Tex., and Orlando, Fla. His work, which in-

cluded teaching animal-control workshops, testifying for the passage of state and local laws, and creating public awareness of animal issues



Bernard M. Weller

through the media, contributed significantly to the success of the new field offices. Mr. Weller spent a short time investigating wildlife problems from the Washington, D.C., headquarters. Later, he became a permanent investigator for the Gulf States Regional Office in Corpus Christi in 1980.

Mr. Weller will be long re-

membered by those whose lives he touched.

James C. Shaw

We are saddened to announce the death on December 4, 1988, of Rear Admiral James C. Shaw, whose career in animal protection work spanned twenty-eight years. Admiral Shaw served as executive director of the HSUS Connecticut branch office for more than nine years. He continued to serve as director when the branch became the New England Regional Office in 1972. In 1978, he semiretired but continued as adviser and consultant on regional programs until his death.

Admiral Shaw had a long and distinguished naval career. After graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy, he saw service in the battle of Midway and was technical advisor on the classic film *The Caine Mutiny*. His greatest love, however, was animals, and he worked throughout his life on their behalf and to advance the humane ethic. ■

DIVISION REPORTS

HEARTFELT "THANKS!"

NAAHE

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) would like to thank sincerely all of those individuals and organizations that have participated in the Adopt-A-

Teacher program this past year. The Adopt-A-Teacher program is NAAHE's primary vehicle for disseminating humane education materials. Through this program, "adopters" provide gift subscriptions of *Children & Animals* magazine and *Kind News*, a newspaper for children, to elementary-school teachers nationwide.

Although hundreds of groups and individuals have participated in NAAHE's Adopt-A-Teacher program, space does not permit recognition of all of them here. The following list cites those people and organizations that had, as of November 1, 1988, adopted ten or more teachers in 1988. To these and to everyone who has participated, NAAHE extends heartfelt gratitude:

Animal Relief Foundation, Animal Welfare Association, Inc., The Anti-Cruelty Society, Arizona Humane Society Auxiliary, Barbourville Younger Woman's Club, Canyon Hills Junior Women's Club, Central Coast Humane Society, Columbian Club of Geneseo, Paul Dewey, Patty A. Finch, Fort Wayne Department of Animal Control, Halifax Humane Society, Hermitage Woman's Club, Humane Society of Davidson County, Humane Society of Guilford County, Humane Society of Jefferson County, Humane Society of Moore County, Humane Society of

Rowan County, Humane Society of Rusk County, Humane Society of Tucson, Kingston Area Juniors, John Kushner & Associates, Little Traverse Bay Humane Society, Michigan Humane Society, Mickel-Bush Neuter/Spay Foundation, Mutual and Civic Improvement Club, Norwalk Woman's Club,

Oceanside Humane Society, Osceola Progressive Club, Payson Humane Society, Robert Potter League for Animals, Protectores De Animales, Santa Fe Junior Woman's Club, Severn Town Club, Inc., Tucson Women's Club, Volunteer Services for Animals, Volunteers for Animal Welfare, Inc., WCU So-

ciety for Animal Welfare, Woman's Club of Hialeah, Woman's Club of Tarpon Springs.

If you or your organization has not yet participated in NAAHE's Adopt-A-Teacher program, don't delay! For information, contact NAAHE, P.O. Box 362N, East Haddam, CT 06423. ■

MEL L. MORSE— AN APPRECIATION

Last June, Mel L. Morse of the Helen Woodward Animal Center in California died of a heart ailment. Mr. Morse was president of The HSUS from 1967 to 1970 and received a Joseph Wood Krutch award in 1977. HSUS President John Hoyt delivered the following remarks at Mr. Morse's memorial service.



Mel L. Morse

Mel Morse was not a unique person, yet neither was he a typical person. He was in ways most of us admire an individualist, for he knew where he was going and what it was he wanted to accomplish.

He was very much a community person, a man whose broad social and political interests were both local and national in scope. He was a leader of exceptional stature, and the warmth and vigor of his personality inspired and motivated those his life touched.

Mel Morse was a crusader, but not in a fanatical or messianic sense. In this respect, he was inherently modest, for neither his character nor the goals he strove for needed the approbation of others. The Mel we met in public was the same Mel we knew in private. He was genuine through and through.

Mel loved animals, but not in a sentimental or frivolous sense. He was deeply concerned for their welfare and protection and he articulated that concern with both conviction and reason. And though perhaps unknown and unread by those who preach the new gospel of animal rights today, Mel's book *The Ordeal of the Animals* still stands as a hallmark in exposing those whose exploitation of animals was for too long ignored and in pricking the conscience of a nation that permitted such practices to go unchallenged. It was the primer that introduced me to the animal-protection movement in 1969, and the "message," I am sure, that has challenged and motivated thousands of others to seek justice for these, our fellow creatures.

Mel loved a challenge of

any kind, and none was more dear to him than conceiving and building the Helen Woodward Animal Center, an achievement that will stand as a memorial to him as well as to Helen Woodward. For it was his vision, his perseverance, and his ability to meld together diverse interests into a common focus that caused this institution to come into being. He loved this project passionately, and it bespeaks the spirit and character of Mel Morse more than any of his other works, many and far-reaching though they be.

Mel Morse was not a saint, nor did he ever seek to be one. Yet he was a man of deep religious conviction and profound spiritual depths. Above all, he loved his family, and one could not be with Mel for more than a few minutes without hearing of the deep affection and unparalleled pride he had for every member of that family.

So, it is with sadness that we acknowledge the giving up of one whom we have known and loved, and one who has loved us also. And though we have lost a part of what we once had, we also retain much of what we have lost. And, in the belief that some things can never be lost or taken away, we give thanks with joy for the life and person of Mel L. Morse. ■

FARM ANIMALS

Spreading the Good Word *New HSUS guidelines could help livestock*

The widespread confinement rearing of livestock, dairy, and poultry species has become a form of institutionalized cruelty that places the animals' physical and behavioral needs in jeopardy. Animals grow more quickly, mature sooner, breed earlier, and die younger—continually pushed for greater productivity at the cost of their overall health and well-being.

In order to emphasize the basics of good animal-husbandry practices, The HSUS recently developed humane guidelines for raising livestock, poultry, and dairy animals. The guidelines are a first step in our efforts to have minimal humane housing and husbandry standards established for these species, both in the United States and around the world. We have sent our guidelines to animal scientists, animal-protection organizations, university extension agents, and agencies sponsoring livestock-development projects abroad for their information and comments.

The guidelines emphasize seven primary conditions for humane operation:

- Livestock and poultry must be provided with general living conditions that respect both their physical and behavioral needs. These include adequate living space, adequate shelter with periodic access to the outdoors, a nutritious diet with an emphasis on organic feeds and forages, good stewardship from responsible caretakers, and better handling and care during transportation and slaughter.
- Housing systems such as veal crates, battery cages for layer hens, and gestation and farrowing crates for swine are not permitted.
- Surgical husbandry procedures such as castration, tail docking, and dehorning must be done using anesthesia. In many cases, these procedures are not necessary if adequate husbandry measures have been taken.
- Animals should generally be maintained in small groups rather than housed indi-



These feeder pigs have outdoor access. Such a complex environment allows an intelligent species to root and rest comfortably.

vidually, since most are social beings and draw comfort from being with others. They need enough space for exercise and to perform basic behaviors such as nesting and rooting.

- The use of antibiotics is not permitted except to treat specific disease conditions in livestock and poultry.
- Transportation stresses should be minimized by purchasing and marketing animals from local producers and thereby bypassing the health hazards and stresses of auction markets as much as possible.
- All animals must be adequately stunned before slaughter.

Although these guidelines seem to include only the most basic requirements of care, the majority of our livestock and poultry are raised in systems that do not meet these standards.

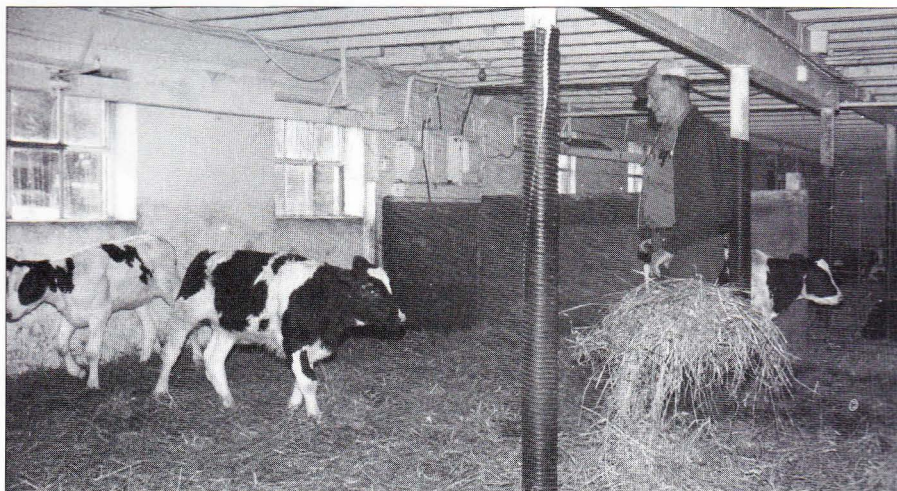
The HSUS guidelines are intended for producers to improve their operations from the perspective of humaneness. There are, however, specific strategies that consumers can adapt to further the humane care of farm animals. We offer the following suggestions:

- Eat less meat. Your health may be improved, fewer animals will be reared under inhumane conditions, and the environment and wildlife populations will be spared considerable harm.

The overconsumption of calories, pro-



This free-range housing system for laying hens is one of several alternatives to battery cages, which are commonly used in factory farm systems.



Veal calves kept in small groups can move and rest in a bedded environment, unlike conventionally raised calves isolated in unbedded stalls that restrict movement.

tein, fat, saturated fatty acids, and cholesterol has become a serious problem for millions of consumers, and animal products are prime sources of these food components. The average American eats twice as much protein as is needed, with almost 70 percent derived from animal sources. Although the American Heart Association and others recommend that no more than 30 percent of our calories be derived from fat, Americans eat a third more fat than is recommended, and nearly 60 percent comes from animal sources. Virtually all of our dietary cholesterol is derived from animal products. Bacterial organisms such as salmonella and campylobacter are commonly found in beef, poultry, and other meats and can cause serious—even fatal—human illness.

We overproduce, overconsume, and waste meat, all of which, directly and indirectly, increases animal suffering. Less market demand for meat means fewer animals produced.

Any decline in meat consumption benefits the environment and preserves a larger share of wildlife habitat, as well. Many of our soil-erosion, groundwater-depletion, and deforestation problems, which so threaten sustainable food production today, are the result of the livestock industry. Livestock wastes from confinement housing and feedlots have polluted our rivers, lakes, and streams. Damage to the land, water, and air destroys the environ-

ments in which wildlife raise their young and poisons their food and water supply. Modern meat-based agriculture is also a major contributor to the so-called greenhouse effect, a serious global climatic problem.

- Buy meat and dairy products more selectively. Try to find locally or regionally raised and marketed meat and dairy products and patronize these producers and their outlets. You may be surprised to know that 25 percent of the dollar value of our livestock and poultry industries is produced by farms around metropolitan areas, according to the USDA, and the number of these “urban” farms is actually increasing. Consumers, then, stand a reasonable chance of finding locally or regionally produced livestock and poultry. Farmers typically receive only thirty cents of every food dollar that you spend at the supermarket; the other seventy cents are swallowed up in marketing costs. The more you support your local farmers, the more stable this segment of the farm economy will be. Local farms are more likely to be independently owned and less likely to invest capital in confinement housing. They also tend to have fewer animals, so managers can take better care of them. You’ll want to confirm this for yourself, however, so ask to see the animals. Locally produced and slaughtered animals are not forced to undergo so much transportation stress as are those reared far from where

they are consumed.

- Specifically ask for humanely raised meat at your supermarket. Consumers have tremendous clout in the marketplace. Market research shows that people are willing to try new products even when priced at a premium, and the food industry, though conservative in nature, will offer consumers whatever is needed to protect its market share and profits. The July 1988 issue of the *Penn Ag Journal* reports, “If the public demands and is willing to pay for chickens to be raised outdoors, someone will step forward to meet the demand.” Two large East Coast supermarket chains have made tentative steps to offer concerned consumers a choice in their meat buying: Grand Union is marketing humanely produced beef and chicken products, and two Giant stores near Washington, D.C., are test-marketing humanely produced eggs called Nest Eggs.

Your grocer needs to know that you want the meat you buy to be humanely produced and that the large-scale confinement housing systems are not humane. Emphasize that you want to support local and regional livestock and poultry producers, if possible, and suggest any names of producers that you know about. If the manager wants more information, have him or her contact The HSUS or the Organic Foods Production Association of North America (P.O. Box 31, Belchertown, MA 01007). Since Americans spend more than \$50 billion a year on meat and poultry products, the opportunity is ours to see that this staggering amount of money does not support inhumane animal-rearing practices.

Some consumers will feel that no measures taken to support the humane raising of livestock and poultry can be enough and may choose the path of vegetarianism. At this time, however, most people do eat meat. We believe the measures outlined above can help Americans shift to a more humane and sustainable agriculture.

For a copy of The HSUS’s *Recommended Humane Guidelines for Raising Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Animals*, contact the Farm Animals/Bioethics Department of The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037. ■

MARINE LIFE

Great Walls of Death

Driftnet expedition exposes destruction

A six-member volunteer expedition funded, in part, by The HSUS and several other animal-protection organizations, returned in October from a dangerous North Pacific Ocean voyage, bringing with it the first documentary footage of the devastation wreaked upon marine life by the world's largest driftnet fishery.

The video footage, which was shot underwater, aboard and alongside vessels of the Asian red-squid driftnet fleet, reveals the senseless suffering of countless ocean animals and the massive, rapid destruction of the marine ecosystem inherent in the driftnet method of fishing.

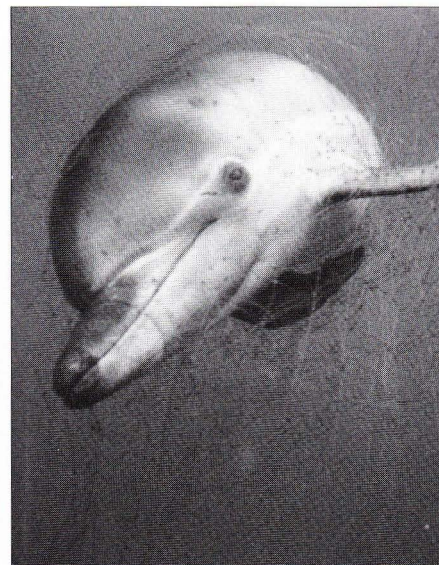
Drowned dolphins, rare turtles, and seabirds were videotaped entangled in driftnets. Some animals still alive and feebly struggling are shown being hauled in by fishermen along with vast, ecologically unsafe amounts of squid.

Fishermen interviewed by the environmentalists admitted that their nets routinely

sweep up, drown, and discard huge numbers of these animals and birds, as well as young whales, sea lions, seals, and other marine life, in the quest for commercially valuable squid.

There is increasing concern among scientists that driftnets may be implicated in the disappearances of juvenile humpback whales that migrate between Hawaii and Alaska during the height of the driftnet season. Indeed, it is feared that two adult grey whales that captured the world's attention during their fight for survival in the Alaskan ice pack in October may become fatally entangled in driftnets during their migration south.

The environmentalists' exposé of the red-squid driftnet fleet began fifteen hundred miles north of Hawaii aboard the forty-foot sailboat *Sea Dragon*, the research vessel of the Honolulu-based wildlife-protection group Earthtrust. Among the six crewmembers was marine biologist Sam Labudde, who, while on board a Panamanian



This dolphin drowned after becoming entangled in a driftnet.

tuna seiner in 1987, secretly videotaped the drowning of thousands of dolphins during four months of tuna-fishing operations. Release of the tape set off a storm of international protest and resulted in substantial changes in U.S. marine mammal protection law in 1988.

Environmentalists have known for some time that the deployment of driftnets is a highly destructive, unsustainable method of fishing. Although driftnet operations have been banned from the coastal waters of several countries, including Japan, Australia, and the United States because of their overwhelming destructive effects, governments have been slow to react to the impending environmental disaster in the open ocean. Their position has been that not enough is known about high seas driftnet fishing to address the problem. Animal protectionists and environmentalists will be using the documentary evidence accumulated on this latest mission, then, to convince nations that immediate controls are needed.

Driftnets are huge, nonbiodegradable plastic mesh nets, twenty-five to forty miles long and twenty-five to forty feet deep, that are stretched across the water, with weights at the bottom and floats at the top, to create impenetrable, great walls of death which, in effect, "strip mine" the ocean. The 1,000 to 1,500 vessels that comprise the Asian



Members of the Asian fishing fleet haul in a driftnet. Such nets contain nontarget species, unintended victims of the fleet's destructive fishing practices.



Jim Logan, one of the expedition's volunteer members working from an observation vessel, attempts to free a dead dolphin from a driftnet.

red-squid fleet have used driftnets to fish for squid in the Northern Pacific seven months out of every year for the past ten years. Each night, these vessels set some thirty thousand miles of net across the Pacific—more than enough to encircle the earth.

This deadly method of fishing is cheap, easy, and effective. Unfortunately, driftnets are too effective. Every living creature that encounters them becomes entangled and drowns.

Every year, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles of driftnets are discarded or lost at sea. These "ghost nets" randomly entangle and collect marine life until they sink with the weight of their decomposing cargo.

In 1983, American environmentalists documented the devastating effects of Japan's driftnet salmon fishery, which was operating in the U.S. waters of the Bering Sea. At that time, it was determined that the Japanese fleet was responsible for the deaths of some 14,000 dolphins and 750,000 sea birds in only one year of operation. Release of dramatic film footage of some of these animals led the United States to ban the 172-vessel fleet from U.S. waters three years later. The same film footage caused Australia to ban Taiwanese driftnets from Australian waters.

There are no laws and few treaties governing fishing operations in international

waters. However, as part of a package of marine environmental measures that became U.S. Public Law 100-220 on Dec. 30, 1987, the United States will begin to address the problem of driftnet fishing in the North Pacific.

The law requires that the secretary of commerce, acting through the State Department, enter into negotiations with nations that fish with driftnets in order to establish driftnet monitoring agreements,

including placement of onboard observers. In addition, the secretary is required to negotiate enforcement agreements with these nations. If an agreement with any nation fails, the new law stipulates that the United States can embargo imports of fish from that country.

Although precedent setting, the new law, if enforced, will simply provide a mechanism for negotiating some controls on the wanton destruction of marine life in the international waters of the North Pacific. The new law may reduce the destruction but will not stop it entirely.

The public must let Congress know how it feels about the driftnet issue. Only then will the three million dollars authorized to implement the law be released and agreements negotiated.

The American fishing industry has spoken out strongly several times, warning that the continued use of driftnets in the North Pacific will cause the fisheries to collapse there. Perhaps having Goliath on the side of environmentalists, for a change, will force the U.S. government finally to use its economic clout against the Japanese and its driftnet-fishing neighbors in order to save the animals—and us all—from this looming environmental disaster.—Carol Grunewald, whale/dolphin campaign coordinator

INVESTIGATIONS

Cockfight Crackdown Succeeds *HSUS help crucial to Hialeah raid*

Friday, September 16, 1988, 2:00 p.m.:

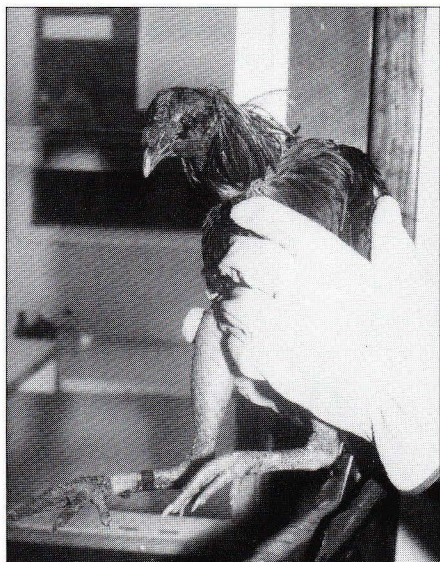
Investigators with the Dade County (Florida) state attorney's office hold a confidential briefing to prepare law-enforcement officials for a massive cockfight raid scheduled to take place in Hialeah the following day. Present at the Miami briefing are agents from the Metro-Dade Police Department, Miami SWAT team, and The HSUS. A diagram is distributed to familiarize agents with the layout of the cockfighting establishment and individuals are

instructed as to who will make the initial arrests and secure the premises.

Saturday, September 17, 1988, 1:00 p.m.:

An estimated one hundred law enforcers gather in the stifling heat inside the Metro-Dade police helicopter hangar at Hialeah Airport, northwest of Miami. A helicopter lifts off to conduct aerial surveillance of the cockfighting operation to ensure that fights—which routinely take place on Saturday afternoons—are in progress. Upon the helicopter's return, police of-

ficers give the go-ahead. SWAT team members armed with a variety of automatic weapons, police officers, and investigators from the state attorney's office, The HSUS, and the Humane Society of Greater Miami



A mutilated but still living bird is confiscated during a Florida cockfight raid.

depart from the hangar and drive in a carefully planned procession that will lead to the fighting pit.

Saturday, September 17, 1988, 4:00 p.m.: Eluding armed guards equipped with walkie-talkies, SWAT team members enter the rear of the building where the fights take place, scaling the fence and storming the arena. Inside, nearly two hundred people are eagerly betting and cheering on two roosters in the center of the pit. With assistance from police, the SWAT team handcuffs all spectators and participants and secures the facility. Not until 1:00 a.m., however, will all those present be processed and charged for their involvement in illegal activities. Fifteen people will be charged with felonies and another 175 spectators with misdemeanors. Forty-three fighting cocks and \$11,000 will be confiscated.

For years, cockfighting has been a widespread problem plaguing both urban and rural areas throughout southern Florida. Not until 1986 were The HSUS and other animal-protection

groups successful in gaining passage of legislation declaring cockfighting (and dogfighting) a felony offense. Despite enactment of this strong legislation, law-enforcement officials have done little to crack down on cockfighters operating openly in the Miami area.

The September raid occurred only after the HSUS Southeast Regional Office received a letter providing startling details about the elaborate cockfighting club located in Hialeah. So open was the pit owner about his "business" that he had a sign advertising his activities permanently displayed outside: "Los Amigos Private Club, For Conference, Exhibits, Training Techniques, Practices, And Sale Of Cockfighting."

Once Southeast Regional Director Marc Paulhus received the anonymous letter, he set up a meeting with the governor's staff to demand an investigation of the club. As a result of that meeting, the Dade County state attorney's office sent undercover agents to gain information about the illegal operation. Soon after, the state attorney's office coordinated the raid, with assistance from the Metro-Dade Police Department.

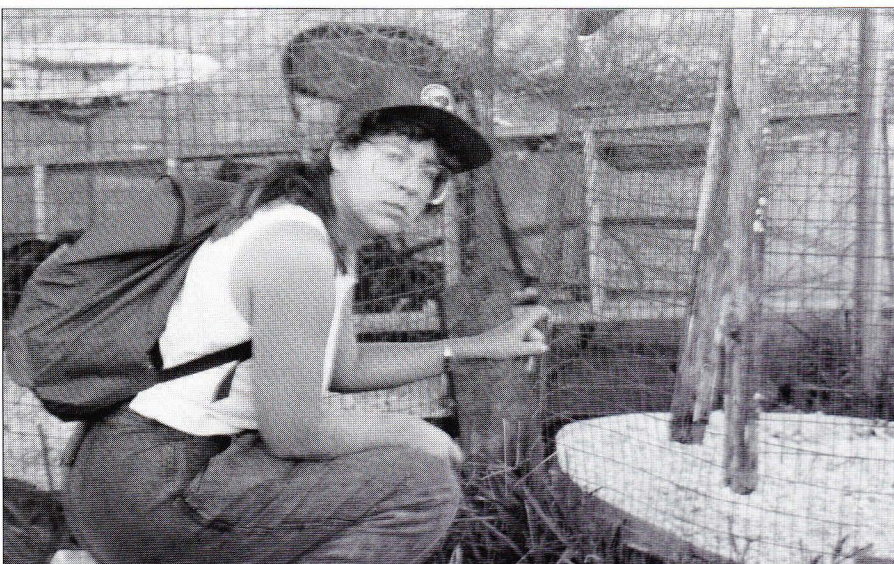
On September 16, Southeast Regional Program Coordinator Laura Bevan, Frantz Dantzler, director of the HSUS North Central Regional Office, and HSUS Investigator Gail Eisnitz from the Washington,

D.C., office traveled to Miami to provide assistance during the raid and to participate in identifying and cataloging evidence. Working with investigators from the Humane Society of Greater Miami, they seized one dead and two seriously injured birds and another forty fighting cocks and transported them to the Miami Humane Society. There, the maimed birds were euthanatized and the others held as evidence.

Cockfighting is a felony in fourteen states and is currently illegal in all but four.* Before enactment of Florida's felony law in 1986, cockfighting was not specifically outlawed and pits in Miami were actually licensed by Dade County. In fact, during the hearings that led to passage of Florida's "Animal Fighting Act," one cockfight-pit owner actually flaunted to committee members his operational permit and sales tax records!

The HSUS feels that the success of the September raid and the large number of individuals arrested will both encourage law enforcers to initiate further crackdowns against Florida cockfighters, and, at the same time, send a clear message to those involved that cockfighting will no longer be tolerated in the Sunshine State. ■

* The HSUS is working in those four states—Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma—to eradicate cockfighting as a legal activity.



Southeast Program Coordinator Laura Bevan, part of the HSUS support team, inspects enclosures of fighting birds found in the Hialeah raid.

CAMPAIGNS

The HSUS Fights Fur in Five Cities

Print ads, press conferences focus attention on "The Shame of Fur"



GANNETT OUTDOOR COMPANY, INC.

On October 3, The HSUS kicked off its "Shame of Fur" campaign. Left, an HSUS billboard brought the "Shame of Fur" message to freeway commuters in Los Angeles. Similar billboards were outside the Holland and Lincoln tunnels in New York City and in high-traffic areas of Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas. Below, HSUS bus ads in Chicago and Washington, D.C., neighborhoods were also part of our campaign.



AMNI AMERICA, INC.



HSUS/MODERT

At the Chicago press conference, HSUS Vice President John Grandy said, "Each year, the fur industry ultimately is responsible for the deaths of approximately 27 million animals...we hope to make the wearing of furs as unacceptable as is the smoking of cigarettes in elevators." Right, Shirley Riley of Illinois mounted an HSUS poster on her car, part of a grassroots effort to discourage buying and wearing furs.



INSET: HSUS/ROSENEAU
HSUS/CORDO



Above, HSUS President John A. Hoyt (second from right) and cover girl Yolanda Boot (next to him) were joined by Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg (right) and board members Gisela Hunnicutt and Regina Bauer Frankenberg at a press conference in front of New York's Saks Fifth Avenue department store. Our "Shame of Fur" ad popped up on many of the city's telephone kiosks during the campaign's early weeks. Left, the Times Square electronic billboard in New York ran our anti-fur message on holiday weekends.

In October, HSUS President John A. Hoyt made the following comments at the HSUS annual conference introductory to the reports of individual departments on the activities of 1988.

A SENSE OF WHERE YOU ARE

If I were to mention the name Bill Bradley, I suspect that most of you would identify it with the able and energetic senator from the great state of New Jersey. But some of you will also remember that this same Bill Bradley was an All-American basketball player who, during his professional basketball days, was best known for his miraculous one-handed jump shot from the corner—miraculous because he could release the ball blind without a clear view of the goal and, more often than not, the shot would be true.

When someone asked what sort of sixth sense guided the ball through the hoop, Bradley thought a moment, then said intuitively, “a sense of where you are.”

That sentiment came to me as this annual meeting grew near because, in a very fundamental way, our annual conference serves no more important function than to force us to pause, assess, and define just where, as an animal-protection organization, we are.

Having a sense of where one is in relation to one's goals or ambitions in life is a gift

each of us would like to possess. Yet, to have this kind of discernment is, I suspect, more than a gift; it is a condition that results from an honest assessment of what it is we are seeking to achieve and how effectively we are pursuing that goal. What is true for each of us individually is equally true for our organizations, be they local, regional, or national.

Knowing *who* we are and *where* we are is probably the most difficult task facing those of us working within the animal-protection/rights movement today. For the most part, I am increasingly concerned that few, if any of us, including The Humane Society of the United States, have fully mastered that challenge.

In the first place, we are, I fear, attempting to be all things to all people, when we would probably be further ahead if we were more committed to a lesser number of tasks and goals and pursued those with a greater commitment of energy and resources. To put it another way, in trying to address virtually every major animal issue that surfaces, we have, in many cases, minimized our effectiveness in other, equally important, areas of



President John A. Hoyt speaks at the 1988 HSUS annual conference.

BONNIE SMITH

concern.

Noted radio commentator and last year's recipient of the HSUS James Herriot Award Paul Harvey said in a recent commentary entitled "A Voice For The Voiceless":

None of us can fight a thousand side fights without losing the war. We cannot and must not get defeated by a too huge agenda. What we can do is to confront the obvious inhumanities.

During a recent planning retreat of approximately twenty-three members of the HSUS program staff, we attempted to identify what this group regarded to be the most important issues currently facing The HSUS, those meriting our primary attention and commitment of time and resources. Let me list them briefly and without comment. They are as follows:

1. Alternatives to the use of animals for biomedical research, various testing procedures, and other experimental projects now utilizing animals
2. Intensive rearing of food animals
3. Transportation of livestock and livestock auctions
4. Unnecessary animal experimentation (this objective contrasts with #1 in that it was felt that there are certain experiments involving animals that should be opposed immediately, whether or not alternatives exist or should or could be developed)
5. Habitat preservation of endangered species
6. Non-surgical sterilization

Whereas these six areas of concern were those the staff felt most merited increased emphasis and support, they unanimously agreed that the following issues merit our continued attention and aggressive support:

1. Various issues affecting horses, such as wild horse roundups and slaughter, Tennessee walking horses, transportation of horses, riding stables, carriage horses, horse racing, etc.
2. Dog racing
3. Killing dolphins in tuna nets
4. Genetic engineering of animals
5. Dog dealers and theft of dogs for research
6. Trapping
7. The using of animals for fur
8. Wildlife trade
9. Animals in education (dissection, etc.)
10. Humane (nonlethal) wildlife management
11. Animal fighting
12. Chimpanzee trade
13. Humane education

The fact that many of these latter issues were not among the previous six should not be interpreted as their being regarded of lesser importance as issues of concern. In many cases, they were viewed as equally important but were seen as already receiving major attention within our current program emphasis.

Yet, it is clear from reviewing both lists and

the incredible amount of time and effort each requires that we must begin to be a bit more selective about those issues we tackle in a major way, lest we lose the war altogether.

A second reason why we as organizations may not have a good grasp of where we are is because we have tended to become somewhat schizophrenic as regards our personality and mission.

Who of us, for example, has not been influenced by the advent of the animal-rights movement, seeking to espouse a philosophy we were not fully prepared to accept and embracing a dogma we could not fully affirm? How many of us have reluctantly, yet demonstrably, joined the protest rallies and office sit-ins, simply because we dared not be absent? How many of us have found ourselves endorsing statements or supporting actions dictated by others because we feared their criticism and censure? Have we not, in some of those instances, sacrificed integrity for acceptability and conviction for attention?

For more than thirty years, The HSUS has regarded itself a moderate organization in a movement that embraces a wide spectrum of philosophies and practices. At the time of its emergence in the mid-fifties, it was undoubtedly viewed by some as being too radical, an upstart organization of dreamers and fanatics. Yet, when one compares its views regarding the use of animals for research to some other organizations of that day, especially the antivivisection societies, its positions were hardly revolutionary.

So, also, were its views regarding the slaughter of animals for food as well as their care and transportation. While embracing a philosophy based on the conviction that animals should not be caused to experience unnecessary suffering and abuse, The HSUS sought solutions to the causes of animal suffering that were both reasonable and realistic. It was our belief that half a loaf was better than nothing at all and that any change for the better was a step forward.

Then came the animal-rights movement and, with it, the emergence of a multitude of organizations that viewed themselves uniquely the saviours of animals. Those of us who had been working for the protection of animals for decades past were viewed with both suspicion and disdain. We were castigated because the change we were seeking was not all-encompassing; we were censured for our willingness to accept compromise, even though such compromise often resulted in achievement; and we were condemned for being successful, for realizing both organizational growth and financial success.

We were made to feel guilty and, all too

Knowing who we are and where we are is probably the most difficult task facing those of us working within the animal-protection/rights movement today.

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engagements.

often, we permitted ourselves to feel guilty, so we embraced the animal-rights movement and acknowledged its self-appointed messiahs; we joined its protests; learned its language; and joined its parade. But, in the final analysis, we have found it wanting.

Now, before anyone organizes a protest right here, let me reiterate what I am attempting to say. I also ask your reflection on what it is you think you hear.

I am not, for one moment, dismissing the animal-rights movement nor those who embrace its philosophy as being either ineffective or insincere. To the contrary, the message and tactics of this movement have dramatically exposed the horrendous ways in which literally millions of animals suffer at the hands of us human beings.

At the same time, it has had a profound impact on the life-styles and attitudes of tens of thousands of people. It is a movement whose contributions are surely needed, and a movement that has greatly disturbed the status quo of how animals are treated in our society. But it is not, thereby, the full story, nor is it necessarily the most effective catalyst for bringing about fundamental and lasting change.

I am not a frequent reader of *Ms* magazine. But one cannot have lived with a wife and four daughters for more than a few years and not have been exposed to a few items reflective of their life-styles and interests. So, occasionally I glance at *Ms* magazine, as I did this past month.

The September issue contained a sad yet enlightening article about Bess Myerson, Miss America of 1945, whose fall from stardom and success is chronicled by anthropologist and society columnist Shana Alexander. In that article, there is a paragraph which I read several times, for, in a very profound way, it suggests why the animal-rights movement, much like the women's liberation movement, may not be the most effective and viable answer to the problem of animal abuse and suffering in today's world. Let me share it with you.

As for the women's movement, I often think we may have opened Pandora's box. We wanted to be equal. We insisted. We did it. But we forgot we were in a man's world; everything we saw, and felt, and raged against was seen through that perspective. We were like the Eskimos who don't see snow, who have no word for snow, because they live in the world of snow. They have different words for falling snow, frozen snow, melting snow, sleeting snow, drifting snow, but no common linguistic root: snow. So when we decided to become equals, we meant, without thinking of it, equals in a man's world. We were playing by their rules, or defining equality in their

terms. We forgot that we were different from men; we are other; we have different sensibilities. Today, younger women across America are paying for our error.

We sometimes forget that in promoting the "rights of animals" we are doing so in a world where animals do not have equal status; indeed *cannot* and *will not* have equal status. The human species, by its very nature, will never concede equality to animals and will, I predict, resist with increasing vehemence all attempts to endow them with such.

But what concerns me more is the fact that those who propound the animal-rights philosophy and those who lead the animal-rights movement seem to be unaware of this reality. They are living in a world of illusions, a world of mirrors, so that every time they see themselves on television or read about themselves in the papers, or participate in an action that generates a response, they begin to believe that the world is changing at their hands and that the salvation of animals is right around the corner.

So what is the answer? Do we stop trying? Do we concede defeat? Do we throw in the towel and admit we are outnumbered and outclassed?

Not at all! But we do, I think, begin to be a bit more honest about *who* we are and *where* we are. We do, I think, begin to retreat a bit from our self-created illusions and reassess the ways by which we chart progress and measure success.

We must, I believe, come to terms with the reality that whatever differences we finally make, in a fundamental and lasting way, are going to be the result of hard-fought battles and long-enduring engagements. The fireworks of the animal-rights movement may light up the sky briefly but they are not to be compared to the emerging brightness of sunlight breaking over the horizon.

I am proud of the efforts and achievements of The HSUS over the past several years and, yes, I am not disillusioned by our failures. We knew when we began this effort many years ago that the task before us was formidable and the forces against us were legion. It is still so today; and though our strength has increased by multiples and our commitment remained sure, so also has the opposition become increasingly alert and unified, and commitment is a quality they are learning as well. But the light of a better existence for animals is breaking on the horizon, and, slowly but surely, new attitudes toward animals are being formed and embraced. Though it is certain that the forces opposing our efforts to prevent the abuse and suffering of animals are on the increase, I am confident that, through persistence and per-

severance, we can make a difference and that, in the years ahead, we may yet know a world in which the abuse and suffering of animals is a history of the past.

In the reports that follow you will read about those programs and activities we have been pursuing this past year. Some will have resulted in successes; some in failures. But nowhere else in this movement will you read the reports of a staff more dedicated to this cause nor will you find anywhere in this movement a gathering of people any more able. And I assure you that, though we have sometimes been the targets of criticism and disdain from within the movement as well as from without, and though we have occasionally been distracted from our larger mission in the interest of "immediate successes," we are not ashamed of *who* we are or where we are headed; and increasingly, I believe, we do have a right sense of *where* we are.

Before concluding this report, I would be amiss not to address recent news items, especially those printed by nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, making reference to certain problems within The HSUS. As those of you attending this meeting are aware, we have, this year, experienced both tension and dissension within the board of directors, some of it directly critical of actions involving myself and HSUS Executive Vice President and Treasurer Paul Irwin and other aspects of it critical of various board members.

Some of the concerns addressed by the board are those resulting from the rapid growth of The HSUS during the past few years and the inadequacy of certain procedures, as well as the lack of qualified staff, to cope with the consequences of that growth. Primarily, these are problems directly relating to certain accounting procedures and systems, all of which are currently under careful review. Additionally, our accounting staff is now being headed by a new controller, Mr. Tom Hunt, who comes to us after more than fifteen years of similar experience with Catholic University. The board has also created or enlarged certain board committees to work with the staff in these important areas of financial administration, a process which had already been initiated by our new chairman of the board, Bill Wiseman.

Another area of concern was one resulting from certain actions taken by a committee of the board that had been created several years ago to assist the chairman and president in matters relating to staff compensation and benefits, a committee that had been authorized to act *on behalf of the board* in matters pertaining to such compensation. Because that committee, often in the interest of respecting the confiden-

tiality of certain major donors and benefactors of the Society, did not report its deliberations and actions to the full board, it was criticized by certain other members of the board.

Primary among those actions was a decision to provide a residence for the Society's president as a part of his compensation package. Based on the fact that such is common practice with colleges, churches, and various other similar institutions, the committee reasoned that this gesture was not inappropriate to The HSUS. Further, the action was prompted by the fact that a residence in the Washington area had already been given The HSUS expressly for this purpose but was not immediately available due to a life-tenancy arrangement. The same person who had given this house to be used as a residence for the president had just made an additional gift to The HSUS in the amount of \$100,000. Consequently, that committee saw fit to approve this action, but because it was not reported to the full board, its members were severely criticized by certain other members of the board and its actions challenged.

As a consequence of these criticisms and various other actions of both board committees and staff, the board undertook a review of all its procedures and actions as well as those of the executive staff. Over the course of several months, two separate attorneys, as well as an independent auditing firm, worked with two special committees of the board to conduct an in-depth review of all matters that were the subject of criticism and concern.

As a result of those inquiries, the board has established several new committees, a process already underway, and has instituted a number of changes for improving operations and accounting procedures. It has also reviewed all actions of the committee assisting the chairman and president in matters pertaining to staff compensation and approved each action retroactively. It has now enlarged and expanded that committee and agreed that, in the future, all its actions and decisions will be reported to the full board as a matter of course.

Unfortunately, certain persons aware of the tensions and deliberations within the board chose to share them with the press, an action that not only does great harm to The HSUS but also serves to undermine our collective efforts on behalf of animals and, most assuredly, gives comfort to our enemies.

I wish to assure you that your board of directors remains a body of deeply committed and highly competent individuals who, together with your president and staff, will continue to make The HSUS a leading force in the cause of seeking justice for animals and protecting them from harm. ■

I am confident that, through persistence and perseverance, we can make a difference and that...we may yet know a world in which the abuse and suffering of animals is a history of the past.

Passed in its original form in 1966, the Animal Welfare Act has evolved into our most comprehensive legislation protecting animals at the national level. Although the Animal Welfare Act, on paper, safeguards many species used in laboratories, puppy mills, circuses, and other potentially abusive situations, in practice, it lacks important provisions.

What is the Animal Welfare Act? How does it work? Who does it protect?

In this, the first of two articles, we will examine the content of the Act, its history, and its intent. In the Spring issue of the *News*, part two will evaluate the Act in action through case histories from our files.

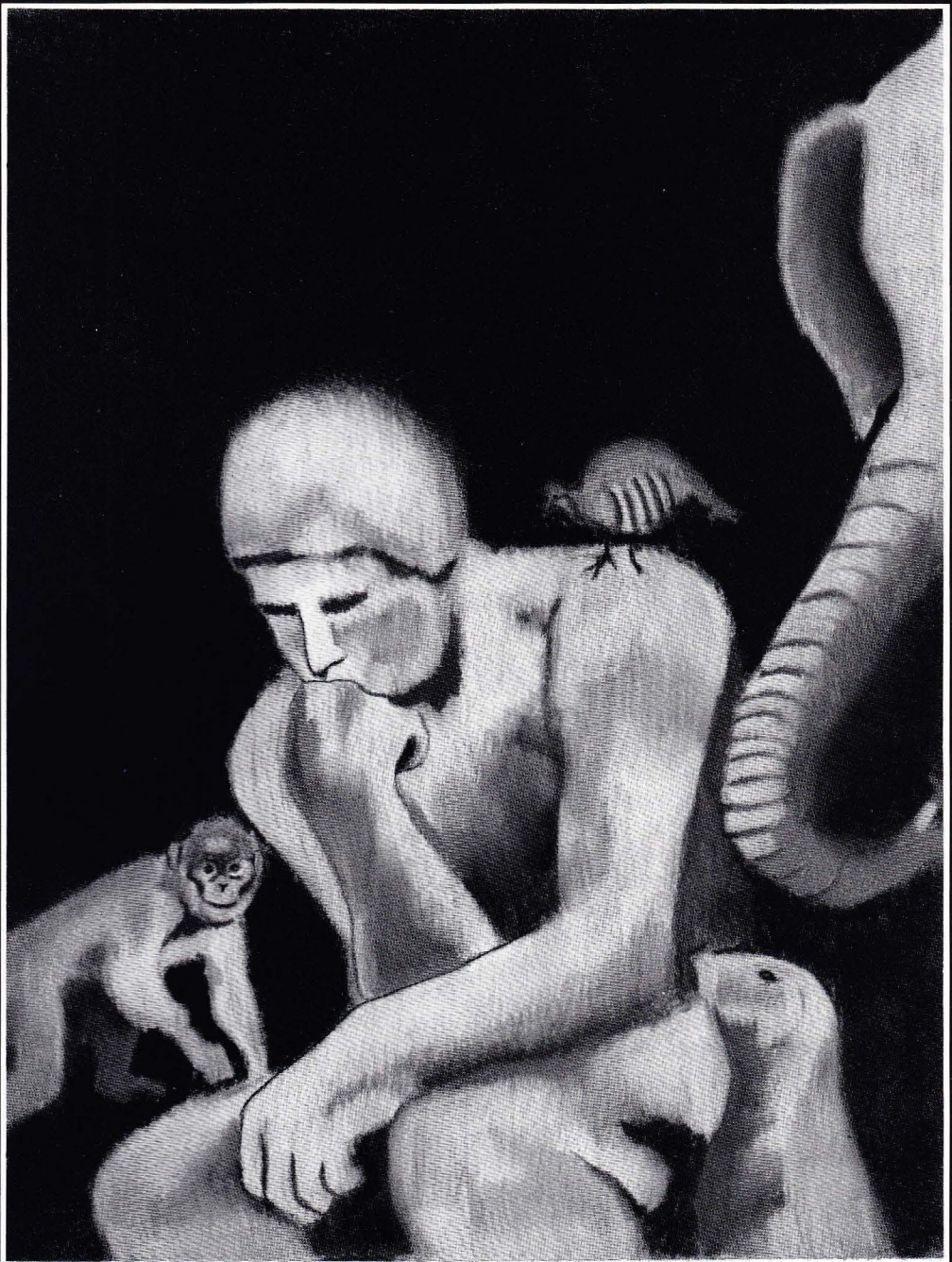


ILLUSTRATION BY THEO TILTON

UNDERSTANDING THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Imagine this: As you park your car at the local shopping mall, a traveling animal exhibit set up in the parking lot catches your eye. There, in front, is a lion in a cage so small the animal cannot stand up or turn around. No food or water is in the filthy cage. The temperature is in the high eighties, and the animal obviously needs water. You want to do something, but you have no idea what you *can* do. You shake your head sadly and walk away.

Now, imagine this:

Having evaluated the lion's situation, you inquire of the operator if he is properly licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. You note that the cage size does not meet United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) specifications. The exhibitor tells you he only feeds the lion whatever he can get from local grocery stores and provides water once each evening. You realize this violates the USDA regulations for food and water. The exhibitor says he rarely cleans the cage because the animal is too dangerous. You immediately proceed to a phone booth and call in a complaint to the nearest USDA office.

Your knowledge of the Animal Welfare Act has just helped you take steps to help an animal in distress.

This federal law does not protect all animals all the time, but it does require the humane treatment of many animals, particularly those used in research, those bought and sold commercially, and those used for commercial purposes, as in zoos and circuses. The Animal Welfare Act provides protections for animals that few state, and no other federal, laws duplicate. It is one of animal protectionists' most important tools for fighting animal abuse and inhumane treatment in many circumstances.

Yet, many people, even well-informed humanitarians, have only a vague understanding of what the Act covers—or just as important, what it doesn't cover—and how it is enforced. Admittedly, reading the Act and trying to understand the regulations—sixty-three pages, single-spaced, of legalese—can be a daunting prospect. With this article, we've tried to make it easier for you.

The summary of the Animal Welfare Act (see p. 19) is designed to be used as a handy reference on its own. Tear it out of the

B Y A N N C H U R C H

The Animal Welfare Act provides protections for animals that few state, and no other federal, laws duplicate.

magazine or copy it and keep it in your car's glove compartment for quick reference when you see a possible violation of the Act. We've included space for the telephone number of the HSUS regional office nearest you, which can give you quick assistance, and left spaces for you to jot down the number of your state's USDA/APHIS office and other helpful numbers.

We encourage you to write to USDA for more information and to become familiar with the Act's regulations. Animal protectionists can be a powerful force if they demand better enforcement of the AWA and can help countless numbers of animals whose sufferings might otherwise continue undetected and unreported.

Background

In 1966, congressional members were deluged by letters from outraged citizens concerned about their dogs. Spurred on by a *Life* magazine article that told of a pet dog that had been stolen and ultimately ended up in a research facility, people wanted their pets protected and animals in laboratories to be treated humanely. At the time, The HSUS estimated that 50 percent of all missing pets were stolen by "dognapers" who then sold them to dealers who would sell them to research laboratories. In response to the intense public pressure, Congress passed the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, now known as the Animal Welfare Act.

The purposes of the 1966 Laboratory Animal Welfare Act were to protect the owners of dogs and cats from the theft of their pets; to prevent the use or sale of stolen dogs or cats for purposes of research or experimentation; and to establish humane standards for the treatment of dogs, cats, and certain other animals by animal dealers and medical research facilities. The Act required the licensing of animal dealers and made it unlawful for a research facility to purchase animals from an unlicensed dealer. Power to administer and enforce the Act was given to the USDA, and the Act provides criminal penalties as well as suspension or revocation of a dealer's license for violations of the Act.

The Lyndon Johnson administration—under pressure from researchers at the Na-

tional Institutes of Health—initially opposed the bill, but supported it eventually. The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was eventually renamed the Animal Welfare Act when it extended its protection beyond the realm of the laboratory.

There are other federal laws that were enacted for the express purpose of protecting animals: the Humane Slaughter Act, the Wild Horse Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Horse Protection Act. But the Animal Welfare Act is the only law that provides limited protection for dogs, cats, and other small and domestic animals.

Evolution of the Law

As public pressure in 1966 mounted to halt the theft of family dogs, Congress became receptive to the idea of protecting animals in research facilities, as well. It would only go a little way toward this goal, however. Animals were to be treated humanely prior to and after an experiment, but no limitations were imposed on researchers while actually performing an

experiment. Dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, hamsters, and guinea pigs in laboratories were protected, but the numerous other animals used were not.

Animal dealers, those people who keep the animal slave trade a reality, were not put out of business, but were to be "strictly" regulated. The secretary of agriculture was directed by the law to issue licenses to all dealers involved in the purchase, sale, and transport of dogs and cats for research purposes. Pet owners, farmers, and others who did not earn a "substantial" portion of their income from such trade were exempted. Dealers also were required to comply with the humane standards for care established by USDA regulations.

Research facilities were required to buy their dogs and cats only from licensed dealers, unless the dealer was exempt from the law, or from unlicensed animal pounds. (The HSUS opposes the sale of animals from shelters. This practice, known as pound seizure, is illegal in many states.)

In 1970, Congress once again tackled the animal-welfare issue. This time it extended

THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT AT A GLANCE (1987 FIGURES)

Number of USDA registered research facilities:	1,260
Number of USDA licensed dealers:	3,811
Number of USDA registered carriers and intermediate handlers:	390
Number of animals used in research covered by Act:	1,969,123
Number of animals covered by the Act in painful experimentation that received no painkillers:	130,373
Number of USDA investigations of alleged violations:	630
Number of USDA licensed animal exhibitors:	1,353
Number of USDA registered animal exhibitors:	58

The Act was originally passed in 1966, with amendments in 1970, 1976, and 1985.

The Act is 7 U.S.C. 2131-2157 of the United States Code. Fiscal year 1987's appropriation was \$5.88 million. During fiscal year 1987, APHIS collected \$181,615 in fees from 5,164 license holders. Collections are deposited in the U.S. Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts." The funds are not applied toward enforcement of the Act.

The Act is administered by the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

The AVIC is the Area Veterinarian in Charge, a USDA employee located in almost all of the state capitals who will evaluate cruelty investigations in that state.

In general, research facilities are registered; dealers and exhibitors must be licensed.

Federal research facilities are not monitored for enforcement by the USDA. They are self-regulated. ■

THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT: A SUMMARY

Enacted in 1966. Amended and broadened in 1970, 1976, and 1985. Administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), with regional/district offices across the country.

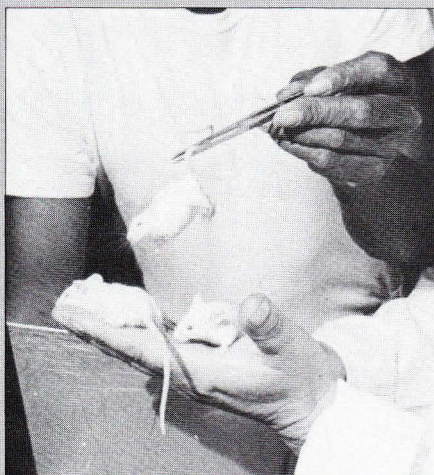
Act vs. Regulations: the actual Animal Welfare Act is a relatively short document that outlines the law's intent and directs the secretary of agriculture to write regulations for implementation. The current regulations (now being revised) are more than sixty-three pages long. Getting good regulations adopted is just as important as getting a good law enacted.

Humane Standards: the regulations set minimum standards for the care and handling of all animals covered by the Act. Housing, water, veterinary care, sanitation, and transportation standards have been established. For example, dogs and cats must be placed in structures that are sufficiently heated or cooled, allow for removal of waste, and allow the animals to turn about freely, easily stand, sit, or lie in a comfortable, normal position. Other standards exist for primates, rabbits, guinea pigs, etc.

The Act Covers:

1. Laboratories and Laboratory Animals

- All research facilities using regulated live animals for research, testing, or teaching must register as "research facilities." If a facility is part of a larger institution, the larger organization must acquire the registration in its name.
- An organization must be registered if it uses live animals in any of the following: college instruction; safety testing; pregnancy testing; allergy testing; animal propagation studies, such as wildlife ecology; behavioral studies; and other types of testing.
- Government laboratories are not required to be registered or inspected, although they must abide by the law.
- Facilities that are regulated include state-owned facilities, private and local facilities, drug firms, diagnostic laboratories, and marine mammal facilities.
- Laboratory animals protected by the Act now include: dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, and other warm-blooded animals as determined by the secretary. (Rats, mice, and birds are not included at



USDA

the discretion of the secretary and yet make up a large portion of the animals in laboratories).

- Regulations to implement the Act set minimum standards for housing, feeding, watering, sanitation, ventilation, etc. The regulations give specific cage sizes based on an animal's size. (None of this applies during an actual experiment.)
- Only dogs are required to be given exercise. (Although the regulations are not out yet.)
- The psychological well-being of primates must be considered. (Regulations are not out yet.)
- During the actual experiments, painkillers are to be administered when pain will be inflicted on an animal, unless the painkiller would have a negative impact on the experiment.
- Each research facility is to have an animal-care committee made up of at least three members to review activities. One member shall represent the public by reflecting the community's concern for the general care and welfare of laboratory animals.

2. Dealers

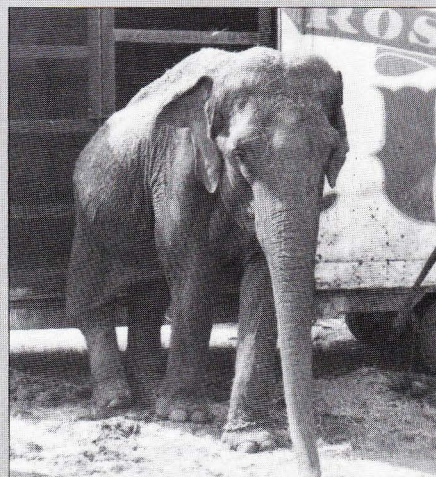
- Dealers, including "bunchers," are people who buy and/or sell warm-blooded animals. They must be licensed or registered by the USDA.
- The cost of such a license depends on the dollar volume of business.
- Dealers include: laboratory animal dealers, pet wholesalers, pet-store breeders, laboratory animal breeders, auction operators, exotic-animal wholesalers, and wild-animal dealers.
- Pet stores that do not sell wild or exotic

animals are exempt from the federal act. Animal shelters operated by humane societies and other private groups are also exempt, unless animals are disposed of through trade channels as pets or to research institutions for use as laboratory animals.

- A class "A" dealer is a dealer whose business involves only animals he or she breeds and raises in a closed or stable colony. (An example would be puppy-mill operators.)
- A class "B" dealer is one who buys and sells animals (usually for research or to pet stores).

3. Exhibitors

- An exhibitor is someone who has ani-



HSUS

mals on display to the public or conducts performances involving animals. (Examples include zoos, circuses, wrestling shows, traveling road shows, marine-mammal shows.)

- Most exhibitors must be licensed. However, exhibits that are noncommercial—such as a municipal deer park—may be registered and pay no fee to the USDA.
- All exhibitors must comply with the standards of the Act and its regulations pertaining to animal care.
- Private collectors are exempt from the Act. Also exempt are domestic farm-animal exhibits, pet shows, and rodeos (which are also exempt from the Horse Protection Act).

4. Auctions

- An auction is an event where dogs and cats are sold to the highest bidder. The operator must be licensed.

- Auction operators must comply with the humane standards of the Act and its regulations.

5. Transportation

- Anyone involved in any way in the transportation of regulated animals must be licensed as a dealer or registered as a carrier or an intermediate handler.
- "Carriers" include airlines, railroads, motor carriers, shipping lines, and others. All facilities are covered, including terminals and freight storage areas.
- Carriers are responsible for compliance with the law and its regulations. For example, an animal must be properly crated (housed or caged) whether the shipper or receiver is a private pet owner or a business.
- "Intermediate handlers" are usually boarding kennels or freight handlers who ship or receive regulated animals.
- Transporters who ship nonregulated



HSUS/MILLER

animals (such as birds, fish, reptiles, and livestock) are exempt.

- Transporters must also meet all humane standards.

6. Animal Fighting

- Animal-fighting ventures, such as staged dogfights and bear or raccoon baiting, are prohibited by the Act if state lines are crossed.
- Cockfights are permitted in states that have no state law against them. (Cockfighting is legal in New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.)
- The USDA may obtain assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Department of the Treasury for enforcement of the Act and



THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN/MORELAND

has the power to seize the animals involved.

Yearly Report: the Act instructs the secretary of agriculture to report annually on the Act's administration. This report tells how many laboratory inspections were performed and the status of pending regulations, summarizes USDA staff activities, and lists the number of all active licenses and registrants by state. Also included are the number of animals used in experiments, the number that received pain-relieving drugs, and the number that did experience pain.

Enforcement: the secretary of agriculture shall make investigations or inspections as are deemed necessary by him or her to determine whether any violations of the Act occur. The law states that each research facility shall be inspected at least once each year. A license may be suspended, temporarily revoked, or permanently revoked. If the USDA prosecutes a violator through the courts and wins a conviction, he or she may face a fine and/or a prison sentence.

State and Local Laws: the law clearly states that the secretary of agriculture should cooperate with state and local officials in carrying out the Act and any state, local, or municipal legislation on the same subject. In other words, state and local laws can be enacted on animal-welfare issues and cover the same areas as does the act.

Reporting a Violation: if you see a violation of the Act, contact a USDA office. (We urge you to contact a HSUS regional office first for assistance in lodging an effective complaint.) Almost every state has

a USDA/APHIS office in its state capital staffed by the Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC). (In the New England states, the AVIC is located in Waltham, Massachusetts.) To locate your state's office, look in the federal government section of the phone book, under U.S. Department of Agriculture, or call the information operator in your state capital. If you want the USDA to investigate a possible violation of the Act, you must provide essential and specific information. Where did you see the problem? What is the name of the laboratory, auction, or exhibit? Who was involved? When did you see the alleged violation?

Phone your complaint in to the AVIC and follow up in writing. Keep in touch with the USDA office to see how your complaint is resolved. Under the Freedom of Information Act, you have the right to see the reports on the case and know how it was resolved.

Not Covered by the Act: The Animal Welfare Act does *not* cover how an individual treats his or her pet(s). There is no protection for dogs staked in yards year after year or for other cruel treatment. The Act does not address livestock, rodeos, horse racing, animal shelters, or how individual wild animals are treated.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

HSUS Regional Office _____

USDA Public Information—Washington, D.C. _____

202-447-2791

State/local USDA/APHIS Office _____

Local Animal-Control Department _____

Other Numbers _____

Animal protectionists can be a powerful force if they demand better enforcement of the AWA.

protection to all species of warm-blooded animals in research. Exhibition animals and animals sold as pets on the wholesale level were also included. Thus, carnivals, circuses, zoos, and puppy mills came under the provisions of a federal law. When you see a traveling animal exhibit along the road or at a mall, it is undoubtedly covered by the Act and must be in compliance with its provisions.

Six years later, animal fighting and transportation of animals were the main issues facing Congress. Efforts were made to include retail pet stores in the Act as well at that time, but they were defeated by opposing interests.

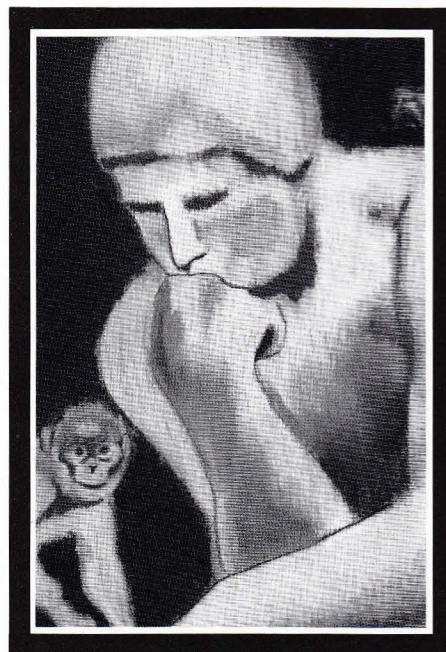
The House of Representatives initially banned the interstate movement or promotion of dogs and gamecocks for fighting purposes. Unfortunately, the Senate caved in to pressure from cockfighters and banned interstate shipments only in those states where cockfighting was already illegal by state law. The law does make it a federal crime to sponsor, participate in, transport animals across state lines for the purpose of, or use the mails to promote, fights between dogs or other mammals. Violation of the fighting provisions carries a punishment of a fine up to \$5,000 and one year in prison.

The law now gave the secretary of agriculture, who was supposed to consult with the secretary of transportation, the authority to regulate airlines, railroads, and other forms of transportation and handlers, such as express companies and terminal facilities, that were hired to handle and ship live animals. The secretary was directed to set rules and regulations for containers, feed, water, rest, ventilation, temperature, and other factors affecting animals that were being shipped commercially. The secretary was also given authority to designate minimum ages at which young animals could be shipped.

The law remained unchanged until nine years later, when, in 1985, additional stipulations addressed laboratory animal treatment, a result of more revelations of abuses behind the laboratory door. Every federally funded research facility now had to have a functioning animal-care committee whose membership included a veterinarian and an outside member who would represent hu-

mane concerns. The director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) had to establish guidelines for the proper care and treatment of laboratory animals, including the use of painkillers and tranquilizers, pre- and post-surgical veterinary care, the exercising of dogs, and standards for the psychological well-being of primates. Laboratory-animals personnel had to have training in the humane care and use of animals.

President Reagan twice vetoed this legislation, charging that Congress was overstepping its bounds by trying what amounted to



“micromanagement” of NIH, but it finally became law. Thanks to such supporters as Pennsylvania Representative Doug Walgren, Kansas Senator Robert Dole, and California Representative George Brown, these improvements were made part of the Animal Welfare Act.

Unfortunately, enactment of this law, or almost any state or federal law, is just a part of the effort to protect animals by statute. Regulations must be adopted that are well-written and comprehensive, a commitment must exist in the administrative agency to enforce the law, and adequate funding of the law must be found.

For example, a law tells the secretary of agriculture that he should establish cage size

for animals. The regulations actually set the formula for deciding cage size. The USDA must decide that it will actually go to registered or licensed facilities and inspect cage sizes for compliance, and it must have received adequate funding from Congress to send an inspector and undertake the involved, and time-consuming, procedure to press for conviction should a violation be found.

The HSUS worked hard for enactment of the original Act and for all the amendments to the law since its beginning in 1966. We are still not satisfied and will continue to fight for stronger laws, improved regulations, stricter enforcement, and additional funding in future Congresses. ■

Ann Church is the state legislative coordinator for The HSUS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

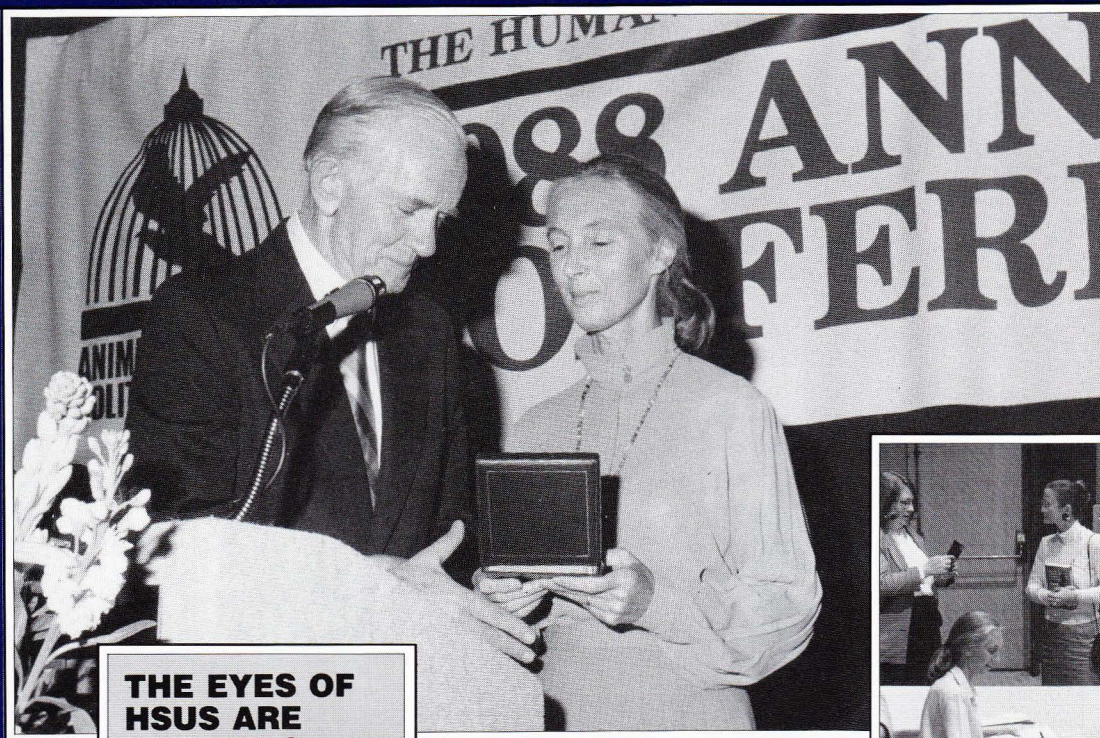
To get copies of the law and the current regulations, request one of each from your senators or congressional representative. Write him or her: The Honorable _____, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC 20510.

The USDA can supply you with a copy of its annual report to Congress regarding its enforcement efforts. The report lists how many animals are used in research, how many experience pain and in which states this occurs, and gives information on USDA enforcement efforts.

Other publications available from the USDA include five directories: *Registered Research Facilities*, *Registered Carriers and Intermediate Handlers*, *Licensed Dealers*, *Licensed Exhibitors*, and *Registered Exhibitors*. In each booklet, the name, address, city, state, and zip code of the licensee or registrant are given by state, along with their registration or license number.

USDA's address is: USDA-APHIS, 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250.

Information on transporting animals by air can be obtained by contacting the Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20006-5206. ■



K. William Wiseman, chairman of the board of The HSUS, presents the 1988 Joseph Wood Krutch Medal to Dr. Jane Goodall.

THE EYES OF HSUS ARE ON TEXAS

The HSUS will hold its 1989 annual conference in Houston, Texas, October 26-28. More details will appear in the Spring issue of the *News*.

Krutch medalist Dr. Jane Goodall autographs copies of her books for HSUS conference participants.



President John A. Hoyt congratulates Jenifer Graham on receiving a special award from The HSUS.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY BONNIE SMITH

Washington, D.C., is synonymous with politics, and politics were very much on the minds of those who gathered for the HSUS annual conference, held in the nation's capital in October. Not only was the presidential election just a few weeks away, but the political realities of animal protection were also the theme of a number of speakers on the conference program.

The majority of those who addressed the pre-conference symposium on trade in exotic wildlife grappled with federal and local problems of regulatory enforcement and protective legislation. Then, on October 13, former senator Paul Tsongas gave the more than four hundred registrants an eye-opening view of the legislative process at the congressional level. The next day, in a forum on the nation's foremost animal-protection law, Dr. Dale F. Schwindaman of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's APHIS division and Martin Stephens, HSUS Director of Laboratory Animals, presented contrasting assessments of APHIS's performance in enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. HSUS Investigator Robert Baker then delivered a withering indictment of APHIS's role in policing puppy mills that brought the sympathetic audience to its feet.

The political theme was carried into the workshops, as well, where four sessions concentrated on strategies for change in the legislative arena.

All was not politics and strategy, however. Conference highlights included the keynote address of Dr. Michael Fox, who made an eloquent plea for animal rights and environmental perspectives. Dr. Jane Goodall paid moving tribute to captive chimpanzees in an address, "Prisoners of Science," that will linger in the memories of all who heard her.

President John Hoyt, in his report to the HSUS membership, enumerated the many challenges of the past year and focused on several major accomplishments (see the article on page 12). He reaffirmed, as well, the role The HSUS plays, nationally and internationally, in protecting animals from abuse and suffering.

At Saturday's banquet finale, Dr. Goodall received The HSUS's 1988 Joseph Wood Krutch Medal for her landmark studies of wild chimpanzee behavior. Actress Betty White Ludden proved a most popular recipient of the James Herriot Award for promoting and inspiring public concern for animals; and student Jenifer Graham was honored in recognition of her opposition to classroom dissection.

With this accomplished trio as their inspiration, someone observed, conference participants could look forward with renewed vigor to their challenges for 1989. Few who were present could disagree. ■



ANIMAL JUSTICE *
POLITICAL REALITY**

**T H E
1988
HSUS
ANNUAL
CONFERENCE**

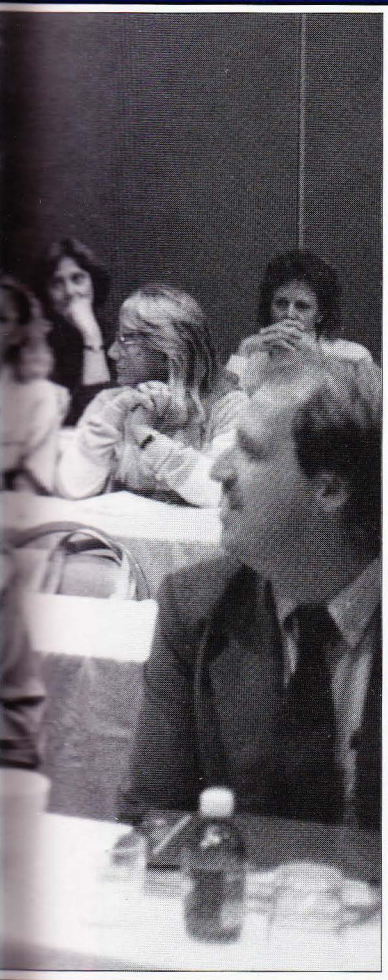


**HSUS Companion
Animals vice
president Phyllis
Wright (standing)
makes a point dur-
ing her workshop
on the "Be a
P.A.L." campaign.**

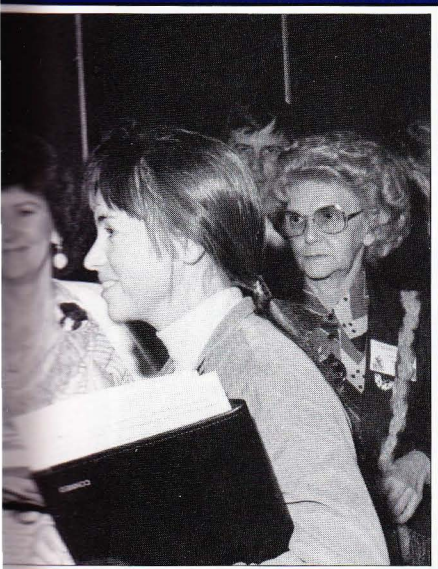


**North Central Re-
gional Director
Franz Dantzler
(standing) and New
England Program
Coordinator Frank
Ribaud describe
tools of the trade
in their workshop
on cruelty
investigations.**



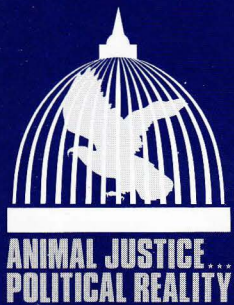


HSUS Vice President John Grandy (center) and Associate Director of Wildlife Susan Lieberman greet several of Wednesday's speakers. At far left is Clark Bavin of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; next to him is Don Baur, former general counsel of the Marine Mammal Commission; and at far right is Vance Hughes, formerly with the Department of Justice.



Former Massachusetts senator Paul Tsongas addresses Thursday's general session on "Animal Justice and Today's Political Realities."

Dr. Michael Fox is congratulated by conference attendees after his keynote address, "Bioethics and the Golden Rule."



HSUS Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan, moderator of Friday's forum, chats with participants (from left) Dr. Dale F. Schwindaman of APHIS, HSUS Director of Laboratory Animals Martin Stephens, and HSUS Investigator Robert Baker.



Actress Betty White Ludden accepts the 1988 James Herriot Award at the Saturday banquet.



HSUS Captive Wildlife Specialist David Herbert (right) answers questions after his Thursday workshop.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JENIFER GRAHAM

FOLLOWING YOUR CONSCIENCE IN THE CLASSROOM

Jenifer Graham's name may not be a household word, but her refusal to dissect a frog in a high school biology class in 1987 because of her moral beliefs was reported in dozens of newspapers across the country. For more than a year, Jenifer, with support from The HSUS and our attorneys, resisted efforts by the Victor Valley (California) district school board to require her to dissect or accept a lowered biology grade and a negative evaluation on her school transcript.

Jenifer attended the 1988 HSUS annual conference in October to participate in a workshop on alternatives to dissection and receive a special award. At that time, Dr. Randall Lockwood, HSUS director of higher education programs, had an opportunity to talk to Jenifer about the events of the past months.

Lockwood: You obviously have a strong commitment to animals to have gone through all the pressures of the last year. Where do you think these feelings came from?

Graham: I've always loved animals. I grew up in a caring family. I have a dog we rescued from the desert, a mixture of all kinds of breeds, and two turtles and three tanks of fish. I learned a lot from my mom, but my refusal to dissect was all my own decision.

Lockwood: How would you describe your basic philosophy about animals?

Graham: I see animals as being as close to me as my friends and family. They just happen to have very different kinds of bodies, but we are all

related by being alive.

Lockwood: Were there any particular events that helped shape your interest in helping animals?

Graham: Once, when I was about four, I found a baby bird that had fallen out of a tree. I was starting to pick it up with a plastic bag so it wouldn't get my scent and some bullies came along and stomped on it. That really hurt me.

When I was older, my mom took me to a rodeo and all I could think about was what the animals were feeling. It didn't seem right to me.

Lockwood: What people have inspired you the most?

Graham: I really admire Jane Goodall for all her studies, and she seems so warm, yet so strong.



GRAHAM CASE CHRONOLOGY

SPRING 1984 Jenifer objects to dissection in her seventh grade biology class in Omaha, Neb., and is allowed to use alternatives without penalty.

SUMMER 1986 She is told that dissection will be optional in her classes at Omaha Central High School.

FALL 1986 Jenifer transfers to a high school in Arlington, Tex., where she coordinates a movement to stop a school exhibit in which a young rat is being fed only junk food.

JANUARY 1987 She moves to Victorville, Calif., and enrolls in Victor Valley High School. She is told by a counselor "not to worry" about her objections to dissection.

MARCH 1987 Jenifer declines to participate in an earthworm-dissection project but receives an "A" on the exam.

APRIL 1987 She is told to participate in a frog-dissection lesson. Upon requesting alternatives, she is sent to the principal, who advises her "to get a lawyer if she feels that strongly."

The HSUS is contacted by Jenifer's mother. Attorneys O.J. Ramsey and Roger Kindler begin negotiations with school authorities, asking them to allow Jenifer to undertake a rigorous regimen of alternative studies in lieu of the dissection.

Jenifer's case is presented to the Victor Valley Union High School District Board, which votes five to zero to return the issue to the teacher and principal. They continue to refuse to allow her to use alternatives without penalty.

Because she refuses to perform the dissection, Jenifer receives a "zero" for the exercise, lowering her grade from an "A" to a "C," with the added notation that she refused the teacher's order.

JUNE 1987 After attempts at negotiations fail, HSUS attorneys file suit in federal district court against the Victorville, Calif., school board and other school district officials and teachers. They allege that Jenifer's deep respect for animal life is equivalent to religious belief and is worthy of First Amendment protection.

OCTOBER 1987 Apple Computer releases a television commercial featuring Jenifer as a "frog advocate" promoting

the use of computer alternatives.

DECEMBER 1987 After only three national showings, Apple removes the Jenifer Graham ad from circulation prior to the Christmas season, presumably due to pressure from biomedical-research interests disturbed by the publicity.

MARCH 1988 California Governor George Deukmejian signs a bill requiring that elementary and secondary students be allowed to choose whether or not to dissect animals in science classes, to become effective in January of 1989. Jenifer Graham is a key witness in support of this students' rights bill.

JUNE 1988 U.S. district court rules that the state education system does *not* require dissection for preparation for admission to California colleges or universities, undermining one of Victor Valley's major arguments in its refusal to allow Jenifer to receive credit for alternative study.

AUGUST 1, 1988 Judge Manuel Real dismisses Jenifer's suit, noting that parties are close enough to agreement to allow a compromise. He proposes that the school test Jenifer's knowledge of frog anatomy by using photographs of a dissection of a frog that died of natural causes. The school agrees to attempt to meet these requirements and to remove the notation of refusal to dissect from her record. (Jenifer had received no word that an appropriate frog had been found as of November 1988.) ■

Lockwood: Let's talk about frogs.

Why do you think your school was so firm in refusing to allow you to get credit for using alternatives to learn frog anatomy?

Graham: My teacher and the principal really didn't want their authority threatened. They kept insisting that kids would refuse to run laps in gym or bake cakes in home economics. My teacher kept telling us we had to dissect frogs to learn human anatomy. We spent three weeks on the frog but only one week on how human bodies work!

Lockwood: What did you do instead of dissection to learn about frogs?

Graham: The HSUS got me a tutor. He made sure that all of the alternatives I used met the California requirements. The things that made the biggest impression on me, that were the most fun, were the ones dealing with plants and live animals.

The school board complained that I wouldn't get hands-on experience, so I used tools like a scalpel and probe to dissect plants and fruits of all different kinds, like mushrooms and palm roots. I did an earthworm lab where I watched their behavior in different kinds of soil.

For the frog, I got my tutor's frog for about a week. I watched his movements. I observed how he swam in a tub and really got to see his personality! To learn the insides, I used a very detailed model and transparencies and the computer program and did a lot of reading.



BONNIE SMITH

Jenifer Graham accepts a special award from The HSUS at the annual conference banquet held in Washington, D.C.



BONNIE SMITH

Miss Graham explains to Dr. Randall Lockwood of The HSUS her refusal to dissect a frog in a high school biology class.

Lockwood: How did the other students react as word got around about your refusal?

Graham: I had support from my friends, but there were people who didn't know the whole story, who just thought I was squeamish. But no one else was willing to risk his grade by refusing to dissect.

Lockwood: What about the other teachers?

Graham: My history teacher was really supportive. He used my case to make a point about the importance of the Constitution and freedom of religious belief.

Lockwood: As word about you spread, what kind of reaction did you get from other students around the country?

Graham: I got tons of letters! The school would call me down to the office every day to pick up my mail. Sometimes there would be twenty letters, sometimes a hundred! I tried to answer them all at first, but then it got to be too much.

Lockwood: What kinds of reactions were you getting?

Graham: All of them were supportive except two. One said, "If you feel that way about frogs, I hope you're a vegetarian (which, of course, I am) because

they kill animals for food, too!" Then, there was one from someone with the California Biomedical Research Association lecturing me about the need for animals in research. They got [even with] me on the Apple ad, though [by pressuring the computer company to remove an ad featuring Jenifer from distribution—see sidebar].

Lockwood: How did Apple Computer justify pulling the commercial that featured you promoting computerized alternatives?

Graham: They said that people were concentrating too much on the frogs and me and not the computers, but I think they knuckled under to pressure. The funny thing is that my school is getting a computer lab for the English classes and they're getting all Apples. Even the phys. ed. department is buying them. That made me happy!

Lockwood: Your testimony in the California state legislature was very helpful in getting the bill passed that helps make dissection optional in that state. How did that make you feel?

Graham: It was great. Everyone listened to me—I couldn't believe it! I was glad I had a chance to go to the capitol.

Lockwood: What were the toughest

times for you in all of this?

Graham: I was really nervous starting a new school six weeks before all this really started. I didn't know anybody, I didn't have a boyfriend, I didn't know how teachers would react to me. Even though most of the students were on my side, no one else was willing to take the risks. Then it was embarrassing dealing with the school's lawyers. They kept asking what I had eaten over the last few days, to make sure I was a vegetarian. They wanted me to show them all my makeup to make sure it really was cruelty-free, stuff like that!

Lockwood: What are your plans now?

Graham: I'll still graduate. I have a passing average. I have to take the SAT tests and I want to go on to college. I want to do science and I want to work with animals, probably studying animal behavior. I'm really interested in oceanography.

Lockwood: What would be your advice to other students who find themselves in your situation?

Graham: Don't be afraid. Stand up for what you feel. Too many people hold back!

Lockwood: Having seen what happened, would you go through this again if you had to?

Graham: Absolutely! ■

Three principal strategies for effecting nonviolent social change have been employed historically: converting others to a minority viewpoint, largely through intellectual and moral suasion; reaching agreements with the established power structure by accommodating the various interests through compromise; and creating disequilibrium within the structure of a society through the application of intense social, political, and economic pressure. By relying almost exclusively on conversion and accommodation and only rarely on the skillful application of pressure, *animalines* believes our movement has inadvertently contributed to perpetuating the cycle of abuse—becoming more a part of the problem than the solution. *animalines* does not intend to disparage the efforts of any individual or organization, as we need a pluralistic movement operating effectively on many fronts. It's long overdue, however, that we begin to apply stringent standards of critical analysis to ourselves, as our lamentable performance record cries out for reassessment.

animalines has frequently implored our movement to examine the historical dynamics of previous social justice movements, as, without this larger context, we will forever be haphazardly responding to symptoms and piecing

together broken bodies. History alone provides us with successful models for social change, and, by identifying the parallels, analyzing the dissimilarities, adjusting for the cultural, economic, and political variables unique to each struggle, the possibility emerges for a coherent and comprehensive strategy. As mentioned above, historically, our movement has relied almost exclusively on the traditional reform approaches of conversion and accommodation, and *animalines* has often participated in such efforts; however, for reasons we will elaborate on shortly, there is precious little historical support for these approaches—and even less when applied to other beings.

No area more closely correlates with the dynamics of animal oppression than the sordid practice of human slavery. When one traces slavery in all its perverse forms, locations, and eras—from enslavement by birth to enslavement of “free” persons, from the Near East to Western slave societies, from the ancient and medieval world to the present—it's manifestly evident that oppression does not bow to intellectual persuasion or altruistic appeal. This dramatically limits traditional reform movements as vehicles for liberation, as they are predicated on the patently absurd assumption that the human animal is a rational and altruistic being—and clearly our species has rarely been either for more than a fleeting sec-

ond in the span of history.

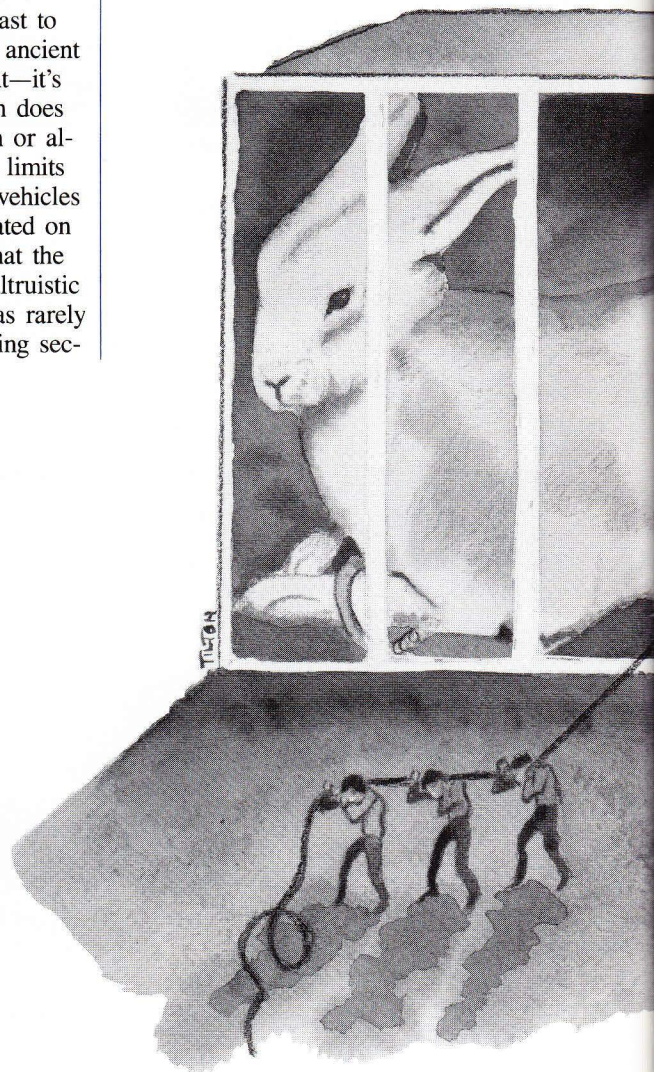
What conditions have led to the liberation of slaves: evolutionary changes in the composition and structure of a society; economic factors; and destabilizing forces created by internal and external resistance. When we add non-humans to the equation, analysis becomes infinitely more complex due to additional variables and the absence of direct historical precedent. Further complicating matters, the systemic patterns of this society are economically driven with an intensity that lends itself to a “survival of the fittest” mentality—and indeed, we have become the most avaricious, narcissistic, and consumptive culture in history. The “genius” of the American system is that it seldom faces serious internal structural challenge, even in the face of tremendous inequities, as large segments of the citizenry feel they, too, can have a slice of

SLOW DANCING

BY EDWARD S. DUVIN

IN ALL THE WRONG PLACES

Edward S. Duvin is editor of *animalines*, from which this essay is reprinted. *animalines* is a program of The HSUS.



the pie. Thus, the forces of dialectical materialism—historical change resulting from conflicts between economic classes—are considerably subdued.

This perception of upward-class mobility is a critical factor, as it effectively co-opts opposition factions and explains the propensity of this country (and our movement) to exercise extraordinary moderation in protesting even the most egregious forms of abuse. Most American reform movements are largely comprised of middle-class Caucasians who respond to specific injustices rather than underlying systemic causes, as movement leaders are products of a larger society conditioned to believe the system works for them—and, from their perspective, the system does, indeed, work! So traditional reformers play patty-cake with the power structure, converting where they can and accommodating where they can't,

effectively rearranging the problem without ever addressing the fundamental causes which create and perpetuate injustice.

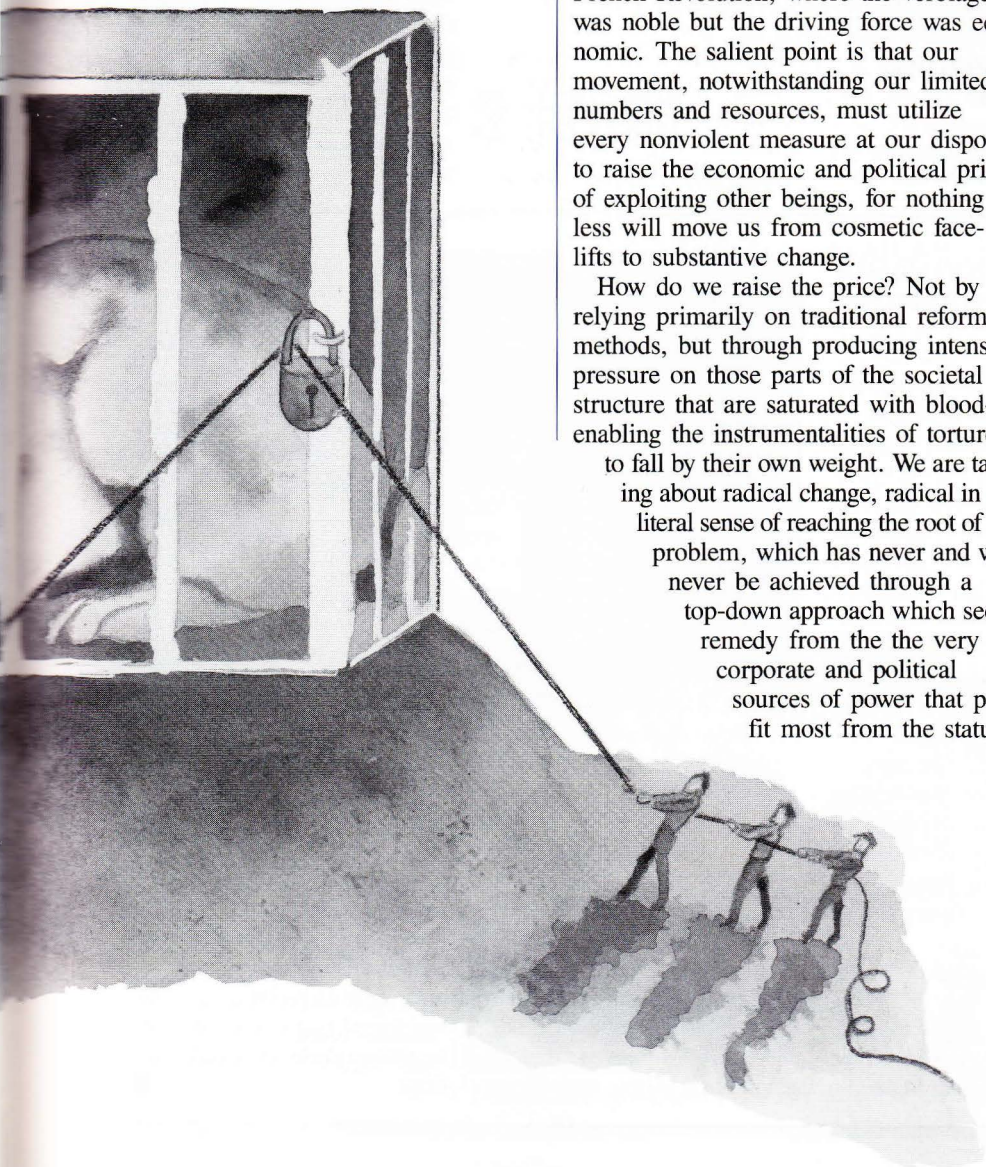
It's illuminating to closely examine the exceptions in American history, such as the abolitionist, civil rights, and anti-Vietnam war movements, as the common denominator in these settings (as with virtually all successful social justice movements) was that traditional reform methods succeeded only after unrelenting stress was placed on the infrastructure of society. On no less a moral issue than slavery, in a land whose rhetoric extols the virtues of freedom, it required a civil war to liberate slaves—and, even then, economic considerations in the North, while seldom discussed openly, probably played a greater role than profound concern for slaves. So it has been with most social revolutions, such as the French Revolution, where the verbiage was noble but the driving force was economic. The salient point is that our movement, notwithstanding our limited numbers and resources, must utilize every nonviolent measure at our disposal to raise the economic and political price of exploiting other beings, for nothing less will move us from cosmetic face-lifts to substantive change.

How do we raise the price? Not by relying primarily on traditional reform methods, but through producing intense pressure on those parts of the societal structure that are saturated with blood—enabling the instrumentalities of torture to fall by their own weight. We are talking about radical change, radical in the literal sense of reaching the root of the problem, which has never and will never be achieved through a top-down approach which seeks remedy from the the very corporate and political sources of power that profit most from the status

quo. *animalines* is not seeking a confrontational posture toward the existing power structure, but strategic forms of community-based activism designed to make the cost of oppression prohibitive.

The need for a bolder and more innovative form of activism is even greater in the animal-rights/environmental movement than other progressive movements, as we represent a constituency that cannot withhold their productivity from the system or express their dissent to the brutality inflicted upon them. Human liberation movements, be they in South Africa or Poland, depend principally on empowering the victims to assert their own freedom from oppression. As humans participating in the life of a society, we are always existentially responsible for our choices; for the animals, however, there are no choices, and thus we must act for them by proxy—and our collective actions must be forceful enough to compensate for our constituency necessarily being passive agents. This dynamic, combined with a generally co-opted middle class and relatively powerless economic underclass, all within a country that has transformed materialism into godliness, compels us to extend our efforts to the outer limits of creativity, tenacity, and pressure.

Raising the price of oppression is obviously a formidable challenge, requiring a level of vision and sacrifice that has heretofore been lacking in our movement. With the exception of defense-related expenditures, animals and animal by-products represent the largest economic component in our culture, and a walk along any commercial block indicates the incredible degree animals are woven into the economic fabric of this society—food, clothing, cosmetics, household products, research, recreation, and on and on *ad infinitum*. Animals suffer mercilessly and die to boost the gross national product, enhance profits, and feed the insatiable appetites of the human animal. Our movement responds to this slaughter with noble rhetoric and a tin cup extended to the powers that be—as though they will altruistically act against their own best interests. This surreal approach defies both history and common sense, for people act out of self-interest—and we must begin to nonviolently turn their interests inside out. Many will disagree with this analysis and that's as it should be, but please think twice about seeking change through pandering to the morally bankrupt, as history and your own conscience hold the answers. ■



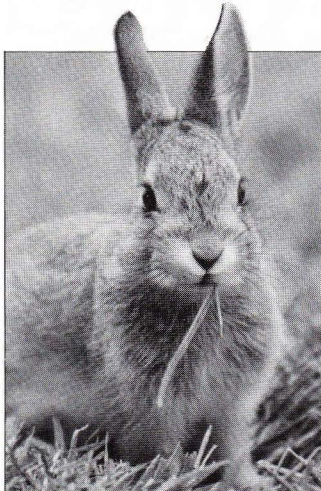
REGIONS REVIEW

SOUTHEAST

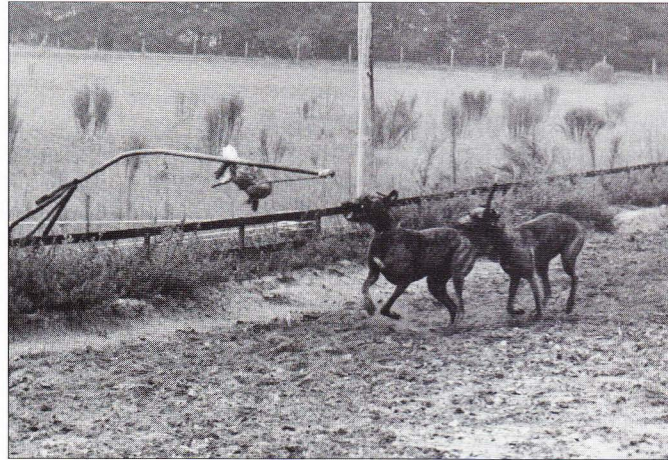
CRACKDOWN ON LIVE LURES

Greyhound trainers who illegally use live animals to train their dogs are coming under increasing pressure in Florida to halt the practice. In October, a nine-month undercover investigation conducted by The HSUS ended with the arrests of twelve people in Lee, Fla. Those arrested were present at a training track where racing greyhounds chased a live domestic rabbit tied to a mechanical arm. One month later, an arrest was made for transporting jackrabbits into the state, a violation of game regulations. The jackrabbits, presumably, were to be turned loose for greyhounds to chase and kill, a practice called coursing.

HSUS staff worked closely in the Lee investigation with officers from the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Madison County Sheriff's Department.



Rabbits are used as live lures to train greyhound racers.



Racing greyhounds chase a live rabbit tied to a mechanical arm at a Florida track as part of their training program.

GEORGIA POUND PROBLEMS

The inhumane conditions at an animal shelter in Dalton, Ga.,

have created a stir in that community. During a recent inspection of the facility by Southeast Regional Program Coordinator Laura Bevan,

young puppies were found dying in kennels, injured and sick animals were crowded into large group pens, and cats were housed with no food, water, or litter boxes.

Despite these unacceptable conditions, county officials made no attempt to correct the problems. The HSUS evaluation has since been released to the press and the situation has received local newspaper and television coverage, as well as coverage in Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn. The Humane Society of Northwest Georgia, which requested the evaluation, is continuing to demand that the county make the necessary changes at the shelter to ensure that all its animals are humanely treated.

MID-ATLANTIC

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE

September 22 and 23 marked the sixty-sixth Conference of Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania, which was hosted by the Beaver County Humane Society of Monaca, Penn. Approximately forty humane organizations were represented. Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg participated in the program. She gave a speech on the history of the New Jersey spay/neuter program to stimulate interest in enacting similar legislation in Pennsylvania.

PEOPLE AND POOCHES

For the second year in a row, more than five hundred people



Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg and New Jersey Assemblyman William Schluter met last fall to discuss legislation to prevent the use of campaign contributions by special-interest groups to block passage of animal-welfare laws.

attended "People and Pooches," an event organized by Mid-Atlantic Regional Program Coordinator Rick Abel to educate people about the many different kinds of dogs, both mixed and purebred, that are available. Area representa-

tives of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, humane societies and animal-welfare groups, and breed clubs were on hand to answer questions and show dogs.

STATE ZOO OPPOSED

On three occasions, New England Regional Director John Dommers and Regional Program Coordinator Frank Ribaldo addressed members of the New Hampshire Senate committee studying the feasibility of establishing a New Hampshire zoological park on the former site of Benson's Zoo in Hudson. Mr. Dommers and Mr. Ribaldo spoke against the plan, citing the problems that led to the

closing of Benson's Zoo, including financial difficulties and declining numbers of visitors.

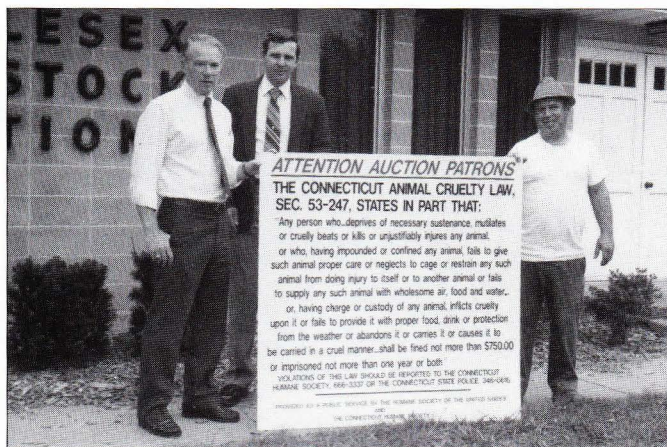
Despite this testimony, the committee appeared prepared to propose legislation favoring the zoo plan.

CRUELTY LAW SIGNS POSTED

Working with the Connecticut Humane Society, the New England Regional Office produced two 4' x 4' animal-cruelty-law warning signs, in English and Spanish versions, which have been posted at the Middlesex Livestock Auction in Middlefield, Conn.

HSUS and Connecticut Humane Society officials have investigated numerous complaints about the transportation and rough handling of animals by patrons of the weekly auction. In one case, Mr. Ribaldo observed a goat knocked unconscious after being thrown into a pickup truck.

The New England Regional Office plans to place similar signs at other livestock auctions in the region.



New England Regional Director John Dommers, Ray Denette of the Connecticut Humane Society, and Sebastian Scirpo, owner of the Middlesex Livestock Auction, display the animal-cruelty-law warning sign that was posted at the auction.

PULLING FOR LEGISLATION

Following Maine's lead, New Hampshire humane officials, working in cooperation with the New England Regional Office, are drafting proposed legislation to regulate animal-pulling contests. The legislation will be introduced in 1989.

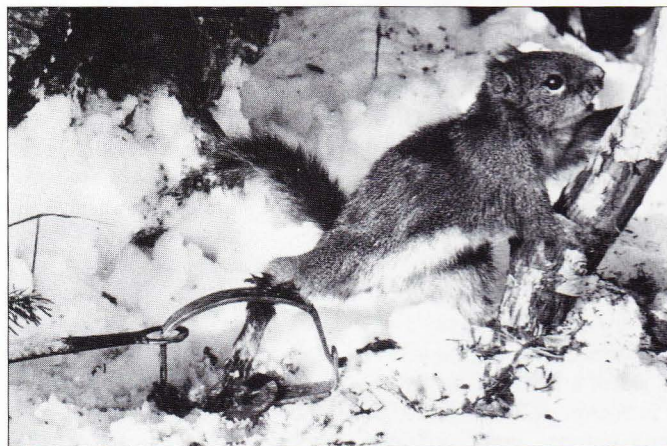
Mr. Ribaldo, who has been investigating animal-pulling contests for several years, is serving as an advisor to the group and is working to ensure that areas of Maine's legislation that make its law difficult to en-

force are not duplicated in the New Hampshire bid for protective legislation.

FUR VIDEO AVAILABLE

The New England Regional Office has available copies of the HSUS hard-hitting fur and trapping video, which contains two documentary programs that graphically show the cruelty inflicted on animals by leghold and other types of traps and on fur ranches.

The video is available to state federations, humane societies,



The horrors of leghold traps are shown in a new HSUS video.

individual groups, and HSUS members who wish to publicize the cruelties of the fur industry. Loan and sale copies are available through either the New England Regional office or the HSUS national office in Washington, D.C. ■

BREAKING NEW GROUND

On October 20, 1988, the Animal Rescue League (ARL) of Des Moines, Iowa, broke ground for a new shelter. The new facility is being built partially from HSUS designs and recommendations and will have the capacity to house more than two hundred animals.

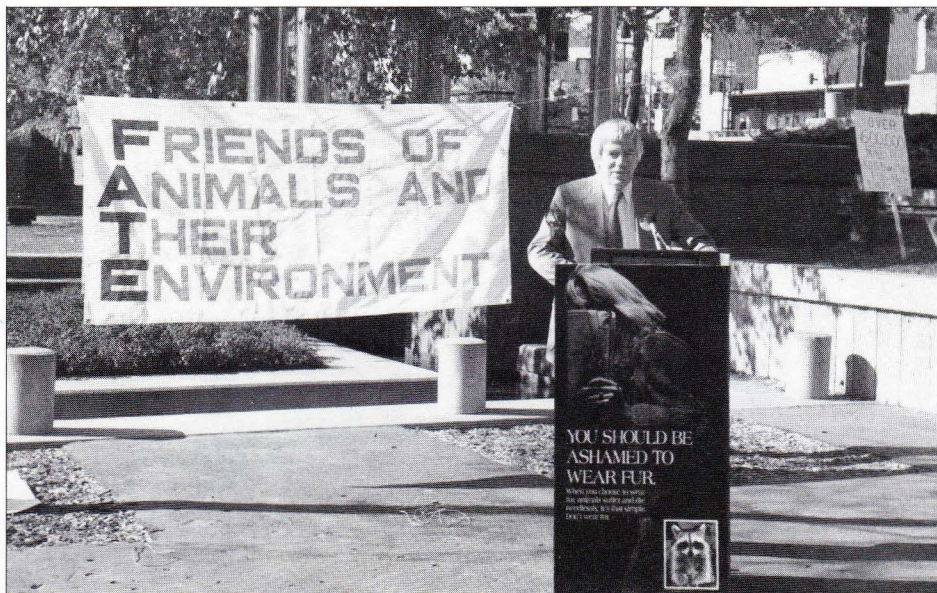
Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox was on hand for the ceremony and congratulated ARL Executive Director Ken Nixon and

the board of directors on their efforts on behalf of homeless animals.

PUPPY-MILL INVESTIGATION

The Midwest Regional Office continues to work to improve the treatment of dogs at midwest commercial breeding operations (puppy mills), where conditions are often horrendous. In the fall, Mr. Maddox led a television team on an investigation. The group videotaped conditions at puppy mills in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska that have been sending sick and diseased puppies into Florida. Hundreds of dogs were observed living in deplorable conditions.

The taping of the investigation aired on WFTV in Orlando, Fla., in November. ■



HSUS Vice President John Grandy spoke at an anti-fur demonstration in Minneapolis, Minn., in October that was sponsored by Friends of Animals and Their Environment (FATE) to draw attention to the cruelties of the trapping and fur industries.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO

Our thanks go to Ohio State Representative Frank Sawyer for successfully sponsoring a bill that will permit Ohio counties to set differential-licensing fees for sterilized and unsterilized dogs to create an incentive for dog owners to have their pets altered. Owners of fertile dogs will pay higher license fees and, therefore, make a larger contribution towards paying the costs of handling unwanted and surplus animals.

Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland is drafting suggested guidelines for counties to follow. These will be available to all Ohio humane societies and county commissioners. For more information, contact the Great Lakes Re-

gional Office, 735 Haskins St., Bowling Green, OH 43402-1696.

SUCCESS TIMES TWO

Criticism by animal-welfare activists, including the Great Lakes Regional Office and medical professionals, has resulted in the end of a fourteen-year, federally funded study at the University of Cincinnati that involved crushing the heads of live cats with a .22 caliber captive cartridge to simulate human head injuries. The Great Lakes Regional Office assisted the Cincinnati Animal Rights Community in its efforts to halt this study by bringing this issue to the media's attention. The office also contacted the Cincinnati prosecuting attorney's office to request that legal action be taken to end the study.

In Paulding County, Ohio, an eight-person jury recently found a fellow citizen guilty of

nineteen counts of cruelty to farm animals. More than thirty animals, including cows, dogs, sheep, and horses, were confiscated from the Steward Gunderman farm through the execution of a search warrant and the cooperative efforts of the county health department, dog warden/humane agent, and sheriff's department. Sentencing included total fines of \$2,200 and sixty days in jail, the latter being suspended on the condition that no further violations occur during a probationary period.

Great Lakes Regional Program Coordinator Robin Weirauch assisted the county prosecutor and humane agent with the case.

OHIO LAW COALITION

The Ohio LAW (Legislation for Animal Welfare) Coalition has recently formed in Ohio. The coalition is patterned after the

Maryland LAW Coalition, which has been very successful in passing animal-protection legislation.

The new coalition is raising funds to hire a lobbyist, who will speak for the animal-welfare movement in Ohio in the upcoming legislation session. Of primary concern will be passage of a law that will amend Ohio's outdated anti-cruelty statute.

For more information on the coalition, contact the Great Lakes Regional Office or Ohio LAW, 239 Currier Dr., Columbus, OH 43207.

BEAR NECESSITIES

Early last fall, the Great Lakes Regional Office was notified through the World Society for the Protection of Animals that the Moscow Circus would be touring the United States. Prior to the circus's performing in Ohio, Ms. Rowland wrote to local sponsors, notifying them of The HSUS's concern for the care and treatment of the animals. She was permitted to see the animals in Cleveland. Her findings indicated that some of the bears, although otherwise well-treated, were suffering from confinement in extremely small cages, approximately 5' by 3 1/2', that did not permit them to move about.

When the circus moved on to Detroit, Ms. Rowland notified the Michigan Humane Society of her findings, along with her recommendations for easing the bears' situation. The Michigan Humane Society worked with circus management and the bears' trainer, and the circus has now agreed to provide a specially designed large exercise cage for the bears. ■

FEDERAL REPORT

1988 LEGISLATIVE YEAR IN REVIEW

It was a moderately good year for animals, as far as federal legislation was concerned; the One-hundredth Congress considered and passed more legislation for animals in 1988 than in other recent years. The year's achievements include passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) re-authorizations, the Elephant Conservation Act, and special protection for wild chimpanzees. Unfortunately, the Pet Protection Act, which would have banned pound seizure, failed to pass.

The MMPA, the world's most progressive law protecting marine mammals, was re-authorized and signed into law by the president after a year-long battle by animal protectionists. Several improvements were made over the previous re-authorization in 1984, including increased protections for dolphins drowned in the process of yellowfin tuna fish-

ing, for other marine mammals threatened by fishing operations, and for captive marine mammals. Although The HSUS worked hard for a dramatic reduction in the numbers of dolphins killed in tuna fishing, Congress failed to lower the annual U.S. dolphin-kill quota of 20,500. However, we won several increased safeguards for dolphins, including a ban on setting nets at sundown, 100 percent government-observer coverage of all U.S. and foreign purse seine tuna boats, and a requirement that foreign fisheries cut their dolphin mortality rate in half by the end of the next fishing season (see the Fall 1988 *HSUS News*).

In October, the president signed into law the ESA, which makes it a federal offense to possess, buy, sell, import, or export any species listed as endangered or threatened, or any product made from such a species. The HSUS and other groups worked hard for four years to ensure that this law was not weakened by amendments,



The Elephant Conservation Act, which became law in 1988, is designed to help protect wild African elephants such as these.



The Marine Mammal Protection Act should reduce the dolphin mortality rate.

since legislators opposed endangered species listings that would obstruct economic development in their states.

The Elephant Conservation Act started out as a bill called the African Elephant Protection Act, which would have banned the importation of all ivory from African elephants into the United States (see the Summer 1988 *HSUS News*). African elephants are considered likely to become extinct within ten to twenty years as a direct result of the world's desire for ivory. However, after strong opposition from certain conservation organizations, the bill was considerably weakened. The resulting, compromise Elephant Conservation Act bans U.S. ivory imports only from countries that, in the opinion of the U.S. Department of the Interior, have inadequate conservation and management programs and are not members of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. All others may continue to export ivory to the United States.

The HSUS believes that the

only way to stop the elephant slaughter is to eliminate the ivory trade and is now working through consumer and other channels to reduce that trade.

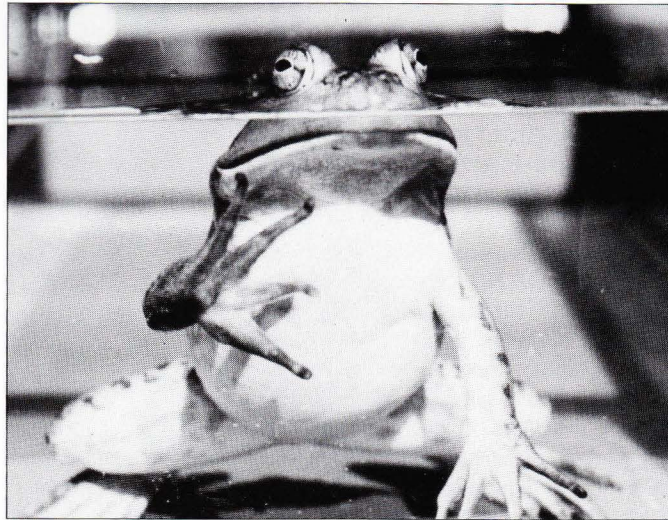
Working with HSUS board member Jane Goodall, we were successful in achieving legislation that prohibits the use of federal funds for any project, by anyone, for any reason, that entails the capture or procurement of chimpanzees taken from the wild (see the Fall 1988 *HSUS News*).

The disappointment of the year was the failure of the Pet Protection Act, which would have banned pound seizure, the practice of seizing pound and shelter animals for use in research. The bill collapsed in the Senate, where a famous surgeon, representing the biomedical-research community, convinced key legislators that medical research would suffer a serious setback if a pound-seizure ban were enacted.

Two other bills received significant attention this year. House hearings were held on the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act, which would have greatly limited the use of animals in toxicity testing of consumer products (see the Summer 1988 *HSUS News*). The bill will be reintroduced in 1989. Finally, a controversial bill to impose a two-year moratorium on the patenting of genetically altered animals failed to materialize this year, although an altered version of the bill, prohibiting the patenting of human beings and exempting farmers from patent liability, passed the House. A coalition of groups, including The HSUS, will be supporting the moratorium bill again in 1989. ■

DISSECTION SUIT MAY BE RESOLVED

Jenifer Graham's suit claiming a constitutional right to refrain from dissection on the basis of a deeply held belief in the sanctity of animal life took an unexpected turn in early August (see the Winter and Summer 1988 *HSUS News* and the interview on page 27 of this issue). By early July, the school board offered to allow her to study frog anatomy through means other than dissecting frogs; to retest her for purposes of recomputing her biology class grade; to substitute the recomputed grade for her lowered grade; and to strike from her transcripts the negative notation that she had refused to participate in the frog-dissection laboratory. What was preventing a complete settlement was the parties' inability to resolve the method by which Miss Graham would be retested on her knowledge of frog anatomy. The school board proposed using life-size photographs of a dissected frog with the various organs numbered, which she would identify. Miss Graham, throughout the course of the settlement negotiations, objected to this testing method because, even though she would not be personally dissecting a frog, the frog would still have been captured and killed for the purpose of becoming a dissection specimen, a circumstance which was offensive to her beliefs. (Miss Graham's moral objection goes to the whole practice of capturing or raising frogs for purposes of becoming dissection specimens. Therefore, her beliefs forbid her from even indirect participation through use of videotape depictions of dissection or other study materials which involve



To save a frog from dissection, Jenifer Graham refused to participate in a mandatory classroom science exercise.

death or injury to animals.)

At the hearing on August 1, Judge Manuel Real proposed that the impasse be resolved by testing Miss Graham on a frog that had died of natural causes. On the assurance that the school board would provide a frog that died of natural causes, the court dismissed the case.

The court's proposal constituted an astute insight into the essential moral imperative behind Miss Graham's objection to participating in classroom dissection, namely, to shun being implicated, directly or indirectly, in the death of or injury to an animal. An animal that dies of natural causes dies in a manner that is morally neutral.

However, to date, the court's proposal is proving difficult to implement, since the school board has not been able to provide a frog that complies with Judge Real's proposal. HSUS attorneys have asked the court to reopen the case to either compel the school board to use detailed three-dimensional models for testing purposes or to allow the case to proceed to trial.

AT STAKE: FREE DEBATE

A case worth watching is *Hodgins Kennels, Inc., v. Durbin*, currently before the appellate courts of the state of Michigan. Hodgins Kennels, Inc., is a federally licensed animal dealer that sells dogs and other animals to various research facilities. Hodgins sued local humane activists for defamation and interference with its business, claiming, among other things, that various statements made by the defendants during an extensive debate, carried on before local governing bodies and in the newspapers, over whether the practice of municipal pound seizure (the selling of shelter or pound animals for research purposes) should be continued, had injured its business. Specifically, Hodgins Kennels alleged that it lost an animal-collection contract as a result of statements made by the defendants. A jury awarded Hodgins \$237,000 in damages.

The defendants appealed to the intermediate appellate

court, and The HSUS, along with several other national and state animal-protection organizations, filed an amicus curiae brief in their support.

Because the allegedly injurious statements occurred in the context of a public debate over the practice of pound seizure, The HSUS and the other groups involved are concerned that, if the verdict of the trial court is allowed to stand, public debate on other issues of importance to the animal-welfare movement may be severely inhibited by the threat of lawsuits.

The Michigan Court of Appeals reversed the trial court and remanded the case for a new trial because of a technical deficiency in a jury instruction. However, the opinion of the court of appeals dodged the issue of the extent of the protection afforded by the free speech and petition clauses of the First Amendment to persons who make possibly injurious statements during debate about matters of public interest or concern. Because of the importance of the free-speech issues involved in the case, and specifically because of the need for the debate of issues involving animal welfare to be vigorous and unfettered, the original defendants and humane groups have asked the Michigan Supreme Court to review the decision of the court of appeals. At press time, the Michigan Supreme Court had not yet decided to hear the case.

The HSUS and other amici curiae have had the benefit of superbly written briefs by Professor David S. Favre of the Detroit College of Law. ■

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.

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even when I no longer
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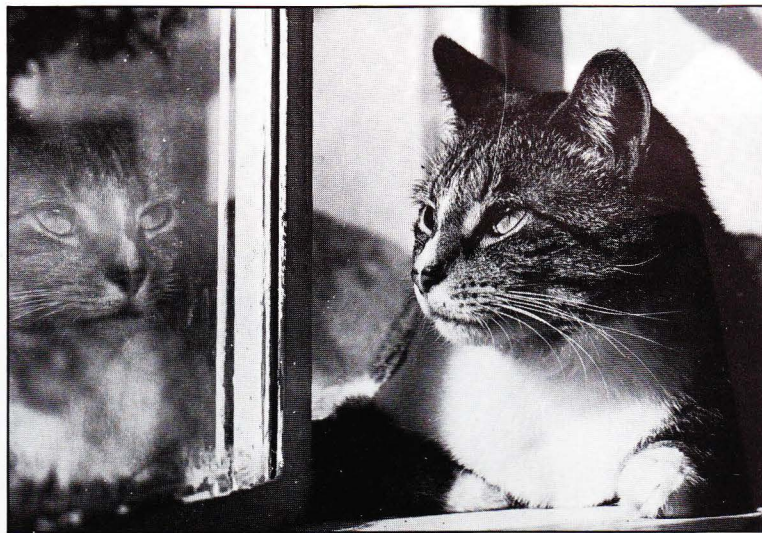
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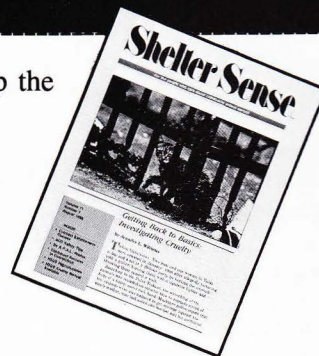
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with Rusty
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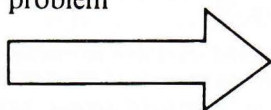


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